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The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, February 6, 1801. No. 75

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FOR SALE.

Allegheny County, to wit.

In the Orphan's Court of the said County, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 27th of December, 1800.

UPON the petition of Joseph Walker, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of William Lang, late of the said county, deceased, praying for an order to sell a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Middleton, and one undivided fourth part of Fifty Acres of Land situate near Chartiers creek, of the real estate of the decedent, for the satisfaction of his debts.

The Court do order, that the Land and Lot be sold on the premises, the Lot on the first Monday of March next, and the Land on the day following, and that the same be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and six notices thereof set up in the most public places in the county, one to be in Middleton, for three successive weeks previous to such days of sale.

By the Court,

T. BATES, Clerk.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Meadville, January 1st, 1801.

AMOR Hamilton, Mead township; Alexander William and John, Waterford township, New-Ireland; Andrews Daniel, Meadville; Alden Roger, Meadville; Colt Jabez, Meadville; Campbell William, near Meadville; Dougherty Niel, near Meadville, crossings of Cussawago; Ewing William, care of David Mead, Esq. Meadville; Greer John, care of Joseph Hackney; Harriot James, Sugar creek, 2; Morrison Andrew, care of John Brooks, Cussewago; Thompson Andrew, near Miles's Mill, French creek.

ADDRESS

AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the subscriber has been for a series of years past, assiduously and expensively employed in procuring Iron Banks, and bringing to perfection, that beneficial business of making pot-metal and bar iron. Through much difficulty at length he has a furnace and forge now in his own possession, and now making all sorts of castings compleat—6, 7 and ten plate stoves and bar iron; it is well known to be of the best quality in the western country, for bar iron and nail rods; &c. &c.

Finding, however, that from the scarcity of money, it is very difficult to carry on such works to perfection—for the good of the country and myself; and as want is the mother of invention, takes this method of trying to procure stock for the ensuing year, and most cordially wishes that his just intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, and from a confidential regard, to do justice to all men, he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying on to advantage; but being impressed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his blessing no work can prosper, but through his unbounded mercies and good guidance, has carried me on to make upwards of twenty thousand pounds worth of metal, and five thousand worth of bar iron, in the seven years past; and upheld me, when men and companies of good property have fell through. I condole their loss, knowing it is hard times for them that have the best fortunes and good luck in the iron business to stand. It is hoped that the good people will consider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and exposed themselves to the greatest hardships in the world, to do good in making Iron; without that metal, agriculture would cease. For my part, I have spent upwards of a thousand nights at hard labour, when others were taking their ease in bed, heating office, from the wheels and keeping the business going on!—my furnace blows almost without ceasing, metal can be had at all times, at reasonable terms. I hope to keep after a little, nail rods, and sheet and bar iron at the furnace, which is in five miles of Union Town, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. If the good people of the Western country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from their date, from one dollar to ten, to pass equal to gold or silver, as they will be received at the said subscriber's Fairfield Furnace, one year after date, for any sort of his metal or iron;—and further, I pledge my honor and credit, to the public, that if it suits the bearer of the notes or bills, to take cash, with giving one month notice, at the office at said furnace, kept for that purpose, that they would choose money in exchange, shall have it for all the notes they hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any person wants particular metal cast, he will be pleased to leave a bill one month before his notes become due, with the manager or at the office. It is hoped that the subscriber will get four or five thousand pounds worth of stock, and provisions in the ensuing year. Good wood choppers wanted, for which part will be paid in cash, some iron and metal, some store goods, &c.

I am the public's humble servant.

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January 8, 1801. 6w.

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January 27, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Jail of Allegheny county, this day, the 30th instant, a certain MOSES CONNOR, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black hair, dark complexion; he is supposed to have crossed the Allegheny river, and will probably make for some of the settlements on the Ohio. The above reward will be paid to any person that will return him into the Jail aforesaid.

SAMUEL M'CORD, Jailor.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There is fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a mill seat superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1800.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on very reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittsburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of BARR IRON & CASTINGS For Sale by A. & J. BARKER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY *virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Greensburgh, on Monday the 16th day of March next, all the right, title, interest and estate of Joseph Cook and John Elliot, in and to 300 acres of Land, more or less, with an old cabbin thereon, and about 20 acres of cleared land, adjoining lands of John Irwin, Esquire, Richard M'Amuly, and John Hindman. Taken in execution at the suit of John Goudy, and to be sold by me,*

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, January 15, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Monongahela river,

opposite this place, on Sunday the 11th instant, a FLAT, 37 feet long and 7 feet wide, there was one oar in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in two weeks from this date, she will be sold.

JAMES COLHOON.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Ohio

River about one mile and an half below Pittsburgh, on the 9th instant, a FLAT, 30 feet in length and [illegible] in width—there is two oars and pins, one good whole and one that is broke, in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS LEICHTEBERGER.

January 17, 1801.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, by the single, dozen or grose.

November 13, 1800.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NUMBER of enterprising industrious men, who are destitute of land, may be furnished on lease at a reasonable rate, and for a longer or shorter period of time, as may be agreed on, with a part of that fertile and pleasant bottom at the old Indian town of Wakatomaka, where there are 160 acres under good fence, and have been planted with corn for one, two, and three years, and found to yield abundantly, and affords grazing for any number of cattle, that may at present be driven or raised there. There are about 16 cabins erected, that have been occupied by families, a number of whom are yet there, and a Saw and Grist Mill erecting on Wakatomaka creek, that runs through this bottom—This bottom contains about 3,000 acres of the *first rate* bottom land, lying on each side of the river Muskingum, 55 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, much of which is cleared, and the rest requires but little labour to render it immediately productive, with a certain prospect of a rapid settlement all around. Money is raised, and a road opening from Charlestown, at the mouth of Buffaloe, to the forks of the Muskingum, which goes through this bottom, and will be the great road from the Atlantic states to that country. Owing to the rapid settlement in that neighbourhood, corn commands a handsome price, and there is no part of the Western Country where this article can be raised with less labour. This quarter township being generally pitched on by the surveyors and locators of Military Land, as the first choice in all that valuable tract, needs no other recommendation. Any persons inclining to lease or purchase, are requested to view the premises and call on J. CASS at Marietta, North Western Territory.

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CONJECTURES AND THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT CRISIS:

To serve as an OUTLINE of CONDUCT to be observed by Federalists—as also to furnish SALUTARY HINTS to the NEW President: Being the substance of a letter received from a Gentleman in New-Jersey, to his friend in Philadelphia.

SPEAKING of the election for members of Congress in that state, he says—

"The truth is, that the mass of the people, though well disposed to government, yet are easily induced to believed (because they wish it, and because they cannot comprehend the complex and extensive necessities of a nation that it can be conducted with fewer officers—less money—and less vigorous legislation. This natural predisposition has been laid hold of, and the views of the people turned, to a character, who has been represented as uniting all the qualities of a statesman, with all the moderation and economy of a plain citizen: in short, Mr. Jefferson is held up as the "Friend of the People," and a certain vague expectation every where excited, that under his administration, conditions will be more equalized, and the demands of government less burthensome: this impression is made upon the honest and sound part of the community, and insensibly inclines them to CHANGE, even though they acknowledge the rectitude of preceding measures and the general prosperity of the country: this delusion among the good, with the accession to their numbers of all who seek for CHANGE, from the motives of power, plunder and possibilities of private advantage, present a strong and growing opposition to government, and will in all probability terminate in a COMPLETE experiment of their men and principles: what the END will be, is not within the compass of rational conjecture; perhaps the diffusion of more correct notions of government, the decay of party virulence, and the moderate checks, which may be opposed to rapid innovations—but above all, the DISAPPOINTMENT, which must inevitably find its way to the bosoms of all who expect a political MILLENIUM, will give a stability to our popular system which in other countries has only been effected through scenes of blood, and generally ended in partial or entire despotism: in our present circumstances, and viewing the conduct of the new executive, as likely to be regulated by new motives and directed to other ends, it becomes a matter of infinite moment for the Federalists to take firm but correct and temperate ground; it should be avowed, and this avowal acted upon, that they do not take the denomination of OPPOSITION.

They should, and consistently with their real dispositions, they will, no doubt, cherish overtures of conciliation, and lend a frank and generous support to the first measures of the administration, not tending to the immediate risk of any permanent establishment: I think it would be wise policy to concur in matters of even doubtful propriety, where they are only of a local or personal concern—and not by resisting in small things bring upon themselves the suspicion of acting with the blindness of party, or the resentment of an enemy.

Whoever is the President (and particularly Mr. Jefferson should be) he will see both his honour and his interest connected with the desirable event of party coalition. Whether this is practicable, I know not; if it is, the President must lay the foundation for it in his FIRST OFFICIAL ACTS; he takes the first step, and upon that the most important consequences are attached. It would surely be worthy the genius of a great man to make an independent and fearless effort to unite the good and the wise of all descriptions.—It would seem to require nothing but firmness to resist the EXCLUSIVE pretensions of those who claim the merit of elevating him, and by impartial conduct, to merit and attract the CONFIDENCE of the best men of both sides. I confess, that to my mind, a system of this nature does not appear so visionary as some people imagine. I do believe that the public are prepared for, and ardently DESIRE to see, the extinction of feuds, which distract and disgrace the country, and would feel equal admiration and gratitude, should the new President have the magnanimity to lay by the predilections which may have grown out of his necessary relations to certain descriptions of men, and determine to make no sacrifices of his opinion, or the public good to the importunity of partizans, or the excitement of a political struggle.

Should he take this ground, it will be manifested in the terms of his SPEECH; in the conduct he observes to those in OFFICE, and in the course of his appointments. These are criterions which present themselves at the OUT SET, and will serve to decide the expectations and the conduct of the federalists. As to matters of more GENERAL and NATIONAL concern, he will not probably at first unfold his plans: in fact, it is not likely that any will be matured.

With the possibility and even the probability that the new President may determine on a course of temperate and judicious conciliation, it appears to me very improper that those now in offices under the government should abandon them—it would very justly excite suspicions in the breast of the President, that this conduct proceeded from hostility to him, or from a defect of confidence in his rectitude and justice; and would naturally incline him to doubt the practicability of uniting, or rather of destroying the element of party; and upon a supposition that he should determine on a system of hostility to the federalists—yet the policy of RESIGNATION seems equally unadvisable: By continuing at their posts they delay, and they may frustrate the pernicious effects likely to result from that sort of administration; the Senate can and will protect them; and should their removal take place, it can be attended with no loss of character, and lays the responsibility and odium where it ought to fall.

I beg you, therefore, as far as your influence goes, if you concur with me in opinion, to advise with gentlemen on this point, and dissuade them from adopting this line of conduct: it is just what the interested and unprincipled among the opposition would most desire; to leave the offices of government vacated for their benefit, without the trouble or the blame of dismissing competent officers.

As to the mere RACE of yelpers, and howlers and calumniators, and selfish miscreants who have distinguished themselves on the side of Mr. Jefferson, by the violation of decorum, of private faith, and the principles of truth and honour, there can be no doubt he will leave them to their repentance and insignificance: it never can be imagined that like the GOVERNOR of P——a, he will think it adviseable to commit the places of trust and profit in the United States in the hands of the lowest instruments of faction: In the eastern and middle states in particular, any notice of such characters would offend the great mass of respectable citizens, and lay the foundation of deep and lasting regret. But after all, should the President assume it as necessary to ally either of the great parties, as his own, and to act upon their general principles, it is a matter of uncertain what side he will take. If Mr. J. has the disposition generally attributed to him, I think it not improbable that he will disappoint the malcontents of the old administration, in acting upon and supporting measures, not incompatible with the bold and dangerous projects of the English emigrants, and French partizans—but on this point I shall write more at large in a few days.—At present the question among us is WHO will be President? Much speculation is going on here in regard to Col. BURR: if the choice devolves on the House of Representatives the federalists have a very important and delicate part to act; much consideration is necessary—the probability of that case occurring excites much speculation in Jersey; we are maturing our opinions and measures, and should the question remain, our representatives may soon expect explicit information on this head.

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As to the mere PACK of yelpers, and howlers and calumniators, and selfish miscreants who have distinguished themselves on the side of Mr. Jefferson, by the violation of decorum, of private faith, and the principles of truth and honour there can be no doubt he will leave them to repentance and insignificance: it never can be imagined that like the GOVERNOR of P——a, he will think it advisable to commit the places of trust and profit in the United States in the hands of the lowest instruments of faction: In the eastern and middle states in particular, any notice of such characters would offend the great mass of respectable citizens, and lay the foundation of deep and lasting regret. But after all; should the President assume it as necessary to ally either of the great parties, as his own, and to act upon their general principles, it is a matter of no uncertain what side he will take. If Mr. J. the disposition generally attributed to him think it not improbable that he will disappoint the malcontents of the old administration, acting upon and supporting measures, not incompatible with the bold and dangerous projects of the English emigrants and French partizans but on this point I shall write more at large a few days.—At present the question among us WHO will be President? Much speculation going on here in regard to Col. BURR: if the choice devolves on the House of Representatives the federalists have a very important and delicate part to act; much consideration is necessary the probability of that case occurring excites much speculation in Jersey; we are maturing our opinions and measures, and should the question remain, our representatives may soon expect explicit information on this head.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, February 6, 1801. No. 75

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FOR SALE.

Allegheny County, to wit.

In the Orphan's Court of the said County, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 27th of December, 1800.

UPON the petition of Joseph Walker, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of William Law, late of the said county, deceased, praying for an order to sell a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Middleton, and one undivided fourth part of Fifty Acres of Land situate near Chartiers creek, of the real estate of the decedent, for the satisfaction of his debts.

The Court do order, that the Land and Lot be sold on the premises, the Lot on the first Monday of March next, and the Land on the day following, and that the same be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and six notices thereof set up in the most public places in the county, one to be in Middleton, for three successive weeks previous to such days of sale.

By the Court,

T. BATES, Clerk.

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AMOR Hamilton, Mead township; Alexander William and John, Waterford township, New-Ireland; Andrews Daniel, Meadville; Alden Roger, Meadville; Colt Jabez, Meadville; Campbell William, near Meadville; Dougherty Niel, near Meadville, crossings of Cussawago; Ewing William, care of David Mead, Esq. Meadville; Greer John, care of Joseph Hackney; Harriot James, Sugar creek, 2; Morrison Andrew, care of John Brooks, Cussewago; Thompson Andrew, near Miles's Mill, French creek.

ADDRESS

AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the subscriber has been for a series of years past, assiduously and expensively employed in procuring Iron Banks, and bringing to perfection, that beneficial business of making pot-metal and bar iron. Through much difficulty at length he has a furnace and forge now in his own possession, and now making all sorts of castings compleat—6, 7 and ten plate stoves and bar iron; it is well known to be of the best quality in the western country, for bar iron and nail rods; &c. &c.

Finding, however, that from the scarcity of money, it is very difficult to carry on such works to perfection—for the good of the country and myself; and as want is the mother of invention, takes this method of trying to procure stock for the ensuing year, and most cordially wishes, that his just intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, and from a confidential regard, to do justice to all men, he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying on to advantage; but being impressed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his blessing no work can prosper, but through his unbounded mercies and good guidance, has carried me on to make upwards of twenty thousand pounds worth of metal, and five thousand worth of bar iron, in the seven years past; and upheld me, when men and companies of good property have fell through. I condole their loss, knowing it is hard times for them that have the best fortunes and good luck in the iron business to stand. It is hoped that the good people will consider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and exposed themselves to the greatest hardships in the world, to do good in making Iron; without that metal, agriculture would cease. For my part, I have spent upwards of a thousand nights at hard labour, when others were taking their ease in bed, heating office, from the wheels and keeping the business going on!—my furnace blows almost without ceasing, metal can be had at all times, at reasonable terms. I hope to keep after a little, nail rods, and sheet and bar iron at the furnace, which is in five miles of Union Town, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. If the good people of the Western country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from their date, from one dollar to ten, to pass equal to gold or silver, as they will be received at the said subscriber's Fairfield Furnace, one year after date, for any sort of his metal or iron;—and further, I pledge my honor and credit, to the public, that if it suits the bearer of the notes or bills, to take cash, with giving one month's notice, at the office at said furnace, kept for that purpose, that they would choose money in exchange, shall have it for all the notes they hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any person wants particular metal cast, he will be pleased to leave a bill one month before his notes become due, with the manager or at the office. It is hoped that the subscriber will get four or five thousand pounds worth of stock, and provisions in the ensuing year. Good wood choppers wanted, for which part will be paid in cash, some iron and metal, some store goods, &c.

I am the public's humble servant.

JOHN HAYDON.

January 8, 1801. 6w.

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FREDERICK BEYMER.

January 27, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Jail of Allegheny county, this day, the 30th instant, a certain MOSES CONNOR, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black hair, dark complexion; he is supposed to have crossed the Allegheny river, and will probably make for some of the settlements on the Ohio. The above reward will be paid to any person that will return him into the Jail aforesaid.

SAMUEL M'CORD, Jailor.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There is fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a mill seat superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1800.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on very reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittsburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of BAR IRON & CASTINGS

For Sale by

A. & J. BARKER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY *virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Greensburgh, on Monday the 16th day of March next, all the right, title, interest and estate of Joseph Cook and John Elliot, in and to 300 acres of Land, more or less, with an old cabbin thereon, and about 30 acres of cleared land, adjoining lands of John Irwin, Esquire, Richard M'Anulty, and Joon Hindman. Taken in execution at the suit of John Goudy, and to be sold by me,*

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, January 15, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Monongahela river,

opposite this place, on Sunday the 11th instant, a FLAT, *37 feet long and 7 feet wide, there was one oar in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in two weeks from this date, she will be sold.*

JAMES COLHOON.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Ohio

River about one mile and an half below Pittsburgh, on the 9th instant, a FLAT, *30 feet in length and [illegible] in width—there is two oars and pins, one good [illegible] and one that is broke, in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

THOMAS LEICHTEBERGER.

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ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, by the single, dozen or gross.

November 13, 1800.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NUMBER of enterprising industrious men, who are destitute of land, may be furnished on lease at a reasonable rate, and for a longer or shorter period of time, as may be agreed on, with a part of that fertile and pleasant bottom at the old Indian town of Wakatomaka, where there are 160 acres under good fence, and have been planted with corn for one, two, and three years, and found to yield abundantly, and affords grazing for any number of cattle, that may at present be driven or raised there. There are about 16 cabins erected, that have been occupied by families, a number of whom are yet there and a Saw and Grist Mill erecting on Wakatomaka creek, that runs through this bottom—This bottom contains about 3,000 acres of the *first rate* bottom land, lying on each side of the river Muskingum, 55 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, much of which is cleared, and the rest requires but little labour to render it immediately productive, with a certain prospect of a rapid settlement all around. Money is raised, and a road opening from Charlestown, at the mouth of Buffaloe, to the forks of the Muskingum, which goes through this bottom, and will be the great road from the Atlantic states to that country. Owing to the rapid settlement in that neighbourhood, corn commands a handsome price, and there is no part of the Western Country where this article can be raised with less labour. This quarter township being generally pitched on by the surveyors and locators of Military Land, as the first choice in all that valuable tract, needs no other recommendation. Any persons inclining to lease or purchase, are requested to view the premises and call on J. CASS at Marietta, North Western Territory.

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CONJECTURES AND THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT CRISIS:

To serve as an OUTLINE of CONDUCT to be observed by Federalists—as also, to furnish SALUTARY HINTS to the NEW President: Being the substance of a letter received from a Gentleman in New-Jersey, to his friend in Philadelphia.

SPEAKING of the election for members of Congress in that state, he says—

"The truth is, that the mass of the people, though well disposed to government, yet are easily induced to believed (because they wish it, and because they cannot comprehend the complex and extensive necessities of a nation that it can be conducted with fewer officers—less money—and less vigorous legislation. This natural predisposition has been laid hold of, and the views of the people turned, to a character, who has been represented as uniting all the qualities of a statesman, with all the moderation and economy of a plain citizen: in short, Mr. Jefferson is held up as the "Friend of the People," and a certain vague expectation every where excited, that under his administration, conditions will be more equalized, and the demands of government less burthensome: this impression is made upon the honest and sound part of the community, and insensibly inclines them to CHANGE, even though they acknowledge the rectitude of preceding measures and the general prosperity of the country: this delusion among the good, with the accession to their numbers of all who seek for CHANGE, from the motives of power, plunder and possibilities of private advantage, present a strong and growing opposition to government, and will in all probability terminate in a COMPLETE experiment of their men and principles: what the END will be, is not within the compass of rational conjecture; perhaps the diffusion of more correct notions of government, the decay of party virulence, and the moderate checks, which may be opposed to rapid innovations—but above all, the DISAPPOINTMENT, which must inevitably find its way to the bosoms of all who expect a political MILLENIUM, will give a stability to our popular system which in other countries has only been effected through scenes of blood, and generally ended in partial or entire despotism: in our present circumstances, and viewing the conduct of the new executive, as likely to be regulated by new motives and directed to other ends, it becomes a matter of infinite moment for the Federalists to take firm but correct and temperate ground; it should be avowed, and this avowal acted upon, that they do not take the denomination of OPPOSITION.

They should, and consistently with their real dispositions, they will, no doubt, cherish overtures of conciliation, and lend a frank and generous support to the first measures of the administration, not tending to the immediate risk of any permanent establishment: I think it would be wise policy to concur in matters of even doubtful propriety, where they are only of a local or personal concern—and not by resisting in small things bring upon themselves the suspicion of acting with the blindness of party, or the resentment of an enemy.

Whoever is the President (and particularly Mr. Jefferson should be) he will see both his honour and his interest connected with the double event of party coalition. Whether this is practicable, I know not; if it is, the President must lay the foundation for it in his FIRST OFFICIAL ACTS; he takes the first step, and upon that the most important consequences are attached. It would surely be worthy the genius of a great man to make an independent and fearless effort to unite the good and the wise of all descriptions.—It would seem to require nothing but firmness to resist the EXCLUSIVE pretensions of those who claim the merit of elevating him, and by impartial conduct, to merit and attract the CONFIDENCE of the best men of both sides. I confess, that to my mind, a system of this nature does not appear so visionary as some people imagine. I do believe that the public are prepared for, and ardently DESIRE to see, the extinction of feuds, which distract and disgrace the country, and would feel equal admiration and gratitude, should the new President have the magnanimity to lay by the predilections which may have grown out of his necessary relations to certain descriptions of men, and determine to make no sacrifices of his opinion, or the public good to the importunity of partizans, or the resentment of a political struggle.

Should he take this ground, it will be manifested in the terms of his SPEECH; in the conduct he observes to those in OFFICE, and in the course of his appointments. These are criterions which present themselves at the OUT SET, and will serve to decide the expectations and the conduct of the federalists. As to matters of more GENERAL and NATIONAL concern, he will not probably at first unfold his plans: in fact, it is not likely that any will be matured.

With the possibility and even the probability that the new President may determine on a course of temperate and judicious conciliation, it appears to me very improper that those now in offices under the government should abandon them—it would very justly excite suspicions in the breast of the President, that this conduct proceeded from hostility to him, or from a defect of confidence in his rectitude and justice; and would naturally incline him to doubt the practicability of uniting, or rather of destroying the cleme of party; and upon a supposition that he should determine on a system of hostility to the federalists—yet the policy of RESIGNATION seems equally unadvisable: By continuing at their posts they delay, and they may frustrate the pernicious effects likely to result from that sort of administration; the Senate can and will protect them; and should their removal take place, it can be attended with no loss of character, and lays the responsibility and odium where it ought to rest.

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"The truth is, that the mass of the people, though well disposed to government, yet are easily induced to believed (because they wish it, and because they cannot comprehend the complex and extensive necessities of a nation that it can be conducted with fewer officers—less money—and less vigorous legislation. This natural predisposition has been laid hold of, and the views of the people turned, to a character, who has been represented as uniting all the qualities of a statesman, with all the moderation and economy of a plain citizen: in short, Mr. Jefferson is held up as the "Friend of the People," and a certain vague expectation every where excited, that under his administration, conditions will be more equalized, and the demands of government less burthensome: this impression is made upon the honest and sound part of the community, and insensibly inclines them to CHANGE, even though they acknowledge the rectitude of preceding measures and the general prosperity of the country: this delusion among the good, with the accession to their numbers of all who seek for CHANGE, from the motives of power, plunder and possibilities of private advantage, present a strong and growing opposition to government, and will in all probability terminate in a COMPLETE experiment of their men and principles: what the END will be, is not within the compass of rational conjecture; perhaps the diffusion of more correct notions of government, the decay of party virulence, and the moderate checks, which may be opposed to rapid innovations—but above all, the DISAPPOINTMENT, which must inevitably find its way to the bosoms of all who expect a political MILLENIUM, will give a stability to our popular system which in other countries has only been effected through scenes of blood, and generally ended in partial or entire despotism: in our present circumstances, and viewing the conduct of the new executive, as likely to be regulated by new motives and directed to other ends, it becomes a matter of infinite moment for the Federalists to take firm but correct and temperate ground; it should be avowed, and this avowal acted upon, that they do not take the denomination of OPPOSITION.

They should, and consistently with their real dispositions, they will, no doubt, cherish overtures of conciliation, and lend a frank and generous support to the first measures of the administration, not tending to the immediate risk of any permanent establishment: I think it would be wise policy to concur in matters of even doubtful propriety, where they are only of a local or personal concern—and not by resisting in small things bring upon themselves the suspicion of acting with the blindness of party, or the resentment of an enemy.

Whoever is the President (and particularly Mr. Jefferson should be) he will see both his honour and his interest connected with the desirable event of party coalition. Whether this is practicable, I know not; if it is, the President must lay the foundation for it in his FIRST OFFICIAL ACTS; he takes the first step, and upon that the most important consequences are attached. It would surely be worthy the genius of a great man to make an independent and fearless effort to unite the good and the wise of all descriptions.—It would seem to require nothing but firmness to resist the EXCLUSIVE pretensions of those who claim the merit of elevating him, and by impartial conduct, to merit and attract the CONFIDENCE of the best men of both sides. I confess, that to my mind, a system of this nature does not appear so visionary as some people imagine. I do believe that the public are prepared for, and ardently DESIRE to see, the extinction of feuds, which distract and disgrace the country, and would feel equal admiration and gratitude, should the new President have the magnanimity to lay by the predilections which may have grown out of his necessary relations to certain descriptions of men, and determine to make no sacrifices of his opinion, or the public good to the importunity of partizans, or the excitement of a political struggle.

Should he take this ground, it will be manifested in the terms of his SPEECH; in the conduct he observes to those in OFFICE, and in the course of his appointments. These are criterions which present themselves at the OUT SET, and will serve to decide the expectations and the conduct of the federalists. As to matters of more GENERAL and NATIONAL concern, he will not probably at first unfold his plans: in fact, it is not likely that any will be matured.

With the possibility and even the probability that the new President may determine on a course of temperate and judicious conciliation, it appears to me very improper that those now in offices under the government should abandon them—it would very justly excite suspicions in the breast of the President, that this conduct proceeded from hostility to him, or from a defect of confidence in his rectitude and justice; and would naturally incline him to doubt the practicability of uniting, or rather of destroying the extremes of party; and upon a supposition that he should determine on a system of hostility to the federalists—yet the policy of RESIGNATION seems equally unadvisable: By continuing at their posts they delay, and they may frustrate the pernicious effects likely to result from that sort of administration; the Senate can and will protect them; and should their removal take place, it can be attended with no loss of character, and lays the responsibility and odium where it ought to fall.

I beg you, therefore, as far as your influence goes, if you concur with me in opinion, to advise with gentlemen on this point, and dissuade them from adopting this line of conduct: it is just what the interested and unprincipled among the opposition would most desire; to leave the offices of government vacated for their benefit, without the trouble or the blame of dismissing competent officers.

As to the mere PACK of yelpers, and howlers and calumniators, and selfish miscreants who have distinguished themselves on the side of Mr. Jefferson, by the violation of decorum, of private faith, and the principles of truth and honor, there can be no doubt he will leave them to repentance and insignificance: it never can be imagined that like the GOVERNOR of P——a, he will think it advisable to commit the places of trust and profit in the United States in the hands of the lowest instruments of faction: In the eastern and middle states in particular, any notice of such characters would offend the great mass of respectable citizens, and lay the foundation of deep and lasting regret. But after all, should the President assume it as necessary to act with either of the great parties, as his own, and to act upon their general principles, it is a matter of uncertain what side he will take. If Mr. J. has the disposition generally attributed to him, I think it not improbable that he will disappoint the malcontents of the old administration, by acting upon and supporting measures, not incompatible with the bold and dangerous projects of the English emigrants and French partizans; but on this point I shall write more at large in a few days.—At present the question among us is WHO will be President? Much speculation is going on here in regard to Col. Burr: if the choice devolves on the House of Representatives the federalists have a very important and delicate part to act; much consideration is necessary the probability of that case occurring excites much speculation in Jersey; we are maturing our opinions and measures, and should the question remain, our representatives may soon expect explicit information on this head.

From the New England Palladium.

THE PROJECTOR.

The *Palladium* profeſſes for its object the advancement of ſcience, morals and religion. Inclined to yield my feeble aid to promote a deſign ſo valuable, I ſhall occaſionally ſolicit a ſmall ſpace in your paper, for my *Projects*.

Let no ſober reader be alarmed at the name that I bear, for, that, this notwithſtanding, he may be aſſured that I am a genuine ſon of *Maſſachuſetts*, and have never entered myſelf a candidates for *honorable mention* in the temple of Folly called philoſophy.

When the plans for innovation, which I ſhall exhibit to the pubilc are candidly, examined every judicious mind; will view them as deſerving of critical and ſerious attention.

My firſt *project* is a *new patent fourth commandment*. It will be recollected, I preſume, *at leaſt in the United States*, that the *old* commandments read thus, "*Remember the ſabbath day to keep it holy—ſix days ſhalt thou labour and do all thy work, but the ſeventh is the ſabbath of the Lord thy God.*" &c. The newly *projected* commandment reads thus, *Remember the decade to keep it merrily—nine days ſhalt thou labour and do all thy work revolutionize the world—the tenth is the decade of the Lord, thy firſt conſul, in it thou ſhalt repair to the temple of Reaſon and proſtrate thyſelf before the goddeſs of Liberty.*

Now it is poſſible ſome old faſhioned man of ſeventy or eighty, may ſay "why this is indeed a plauſible and ingenious project, but I have been accuſtomed to go once in *ſeven* days to the temple of the living GOD.—I have there met my parents and grand parents—my children and grand children—my neighbours and friends, and I have really thought we have all been better and wiſer by attending on this inſtitution. And again, will he ſay "I have been delighted at ſeeing a congregation in the act of devout and ſolemn worſhip, I have experienced pleaſant emotion on hearing from the ſame deſk that almoſt exploded exclamation of Dr. *Watts*

"How pleas'd and bleſt was I,
To hear the people cry,
Come let us ſeek our God to-day,
Yes, with a cheerful zeal,
We'll haſte to Zion's hill,
And there our vows and honours pay."

There, I have been taught to look to the chriſtian religion as my ſupport in life, and my conſolation through the "gloomy valley of the ſhaddow of death," and to the ſabbath as a fundamental article of this religion—and reſpecting theſe ſyſtems which are offered to my acceptance, theſe are ſo various, perplexing, contradictory and conflicting, that I know not which of them to embrace—and I am too enfeebled in body and in mind, to *deviſe* a plan for myſelf. I am, therefore, afraid that if I abandon that, in which I have been educated, and on which I have relied, I ſhall go down to my grave, a wretched and deſpiſed old man: And again, I have ſome *heſitation* in *diſcarding* this commandment of God, it is poſitive and unconditional.—"Six days *ſhalt* thou labour, &c. but the *ſeventh is the ſabbath*, &c. it was *twice* written on tables of ſtone, by the finger of God—It was promulgated, in the preſence of all the children of *Iſrael*, on *Mount Sinai*, and God himſelf, in all the pomp of terrible majeſty, was there—and the mountain burned and there were thunderings and lightnings, and an earthquake—even ſo much, that *Moſes*, the man of God, covered his face, and ſaid, "I exceedingly fear and quake." How then, dare I, a poor, infirm man, diſobey this commandment." But to theſe inquiries, a young Philoſopher would reply, Stand by, Sir, for I *know* more than

Foreign Intelligence.

STRASBURGH, November 12.

The Chief Conſul being unwilling to grant any further delay to the court of Vienna, which is only deſirous of gaining time, and is equally inclined to peace, the rupture of the armiſtice has been announced in every point. As the period at which it was to expire, was at different dates, hoſtilities will be renewed ſooner in our neighbourhood than in Italy. According to the notice given by Deſſolles, the armiſtice will expire on the 17th inſtant, but general Angereau is to recommence hoſtilities on the 22d, while the time of the operations in the Grifons is fixed on the 25th. As there was but a notice of ten days to carry in Italy, the war will be recommenced ſooner in that quarter than in Germany.

One of the laſt Journals, the Gazette de Cologne of the 21ſt, ſays that the expedition which had aſſembled at Breſt had put to ſea, and that it conſiſted of a number of troops on board. It is there added, that the ſquadron is deſtined for the coaſt of St. Domingo.

A courier, who is juſt arrived here from Baſle, brings the following intelligence: The cauſe of the late change in the ſuperior authorities of Switzerland, is again agitated—The Government of Conſtance is the ſubject of very general converſation. A report is now in circulation that different parts of this country will be added to the neighbouring countries—and that there are perſons who give currency to theſe reports for the purpoſe of facilitating their plan.

PARIS, November 13.

Letters from Conſtantinople ſay, that the Pacha of Boſſond is marching with a numerous army to Egypt; the infantry follows by ſea. They add, that the Grand Vizier has ſucceeded in uniting the troops of ſeveral Pachas of Aſia in his army, and that he is ſtill in poſſeſſion of Ariſh.

November 15.

M. Berthier has reſumed the portfolio of the War.

All the officers now at Paris have received orders to ſet off for their reſpective poſts. Lucien Buonaparte paſſed through Tours three days ago.

LONDON, December 2.

Another expedition to the coaſt of Holland is ſaid to be in great forwardneſs, but we believe it will be particularly confided to the Dutch naval and military force now in this kingdom, which, from the revolutionary ſpirit now declared in favour of the Stadtholder, is deemed ſufficient for the enterprize. The Dutch ſhips of the line, and frigates at the Nore and Downs, are all completely equipped, and victualled for this intended expedition.

Buonaparte, ſays a private letter from Paris, previous to the arrival of the Pruſſian envoy, Lucchefini, at the capitol, received an intimation from the cabinet of Berlin, 'that Pruſſia having witneſſed the numerous revolutions which had ſucceſſively convulſed the French Republic, and the ſtill more numerous changes in the government of that country, deemed it neceſſary before the concluſion of any continental peace, to ſee ſuch a government in France, as might afford ſufficient ſecurity to Europe; that they admitted the government of Buonaparte to afford ſuch ſecurity: but that as the permanence of it depended entirely upon his life, it was thought neceſſary, before any negociations were entered upon, that he ſhould nominate as his ſucceſſor, ſuch a man as the French nation could look up to with confidence, and the Jacobins regard with dread"

This intimation, it ſeems, was ſo far from incurring the approbation of the firſt conſul, that Lucchefini was ſuffered to remain ten days in Paris before he could obtain his firſt audience. What paſſed at that audience is of courſe not fully known; but it was followed by the diſmiſſion of Carnot from the miniſtry, becauſe, ſays the letter to which we allude, he had been looked up to by a numerous party as the only man who was fit by his abilities to ſucceed to the conſulate; and Buonaparte is affirmed to have determined that, if the mediating powers ſhould inſiſt on ſuch a meaſure, Moreau ſhould be nominated as his ſucceſſor.—This curious intelligence is indirectly coroborated in an article in the laſt *Spectateur du Nord*, in which it is inſinuated that Moreau is to ſucceed Buonaparte.

STATE PAPER.

The following Proclamation of the Archduke Charles has been publiſhed at Prague:

"Charles Lewis, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Auſtria, &c. &c. earneſtly as his majeſty, the Emperor and King endeavours to procure an honorable and laſting peace for the whole of his hereditary dominions, and as much as it is to be wiſhed, that, in honour of ſuffering humanity, after a long period of devaſtation, the enemy would be inclined to join for the ſame purpoſe, it nevertheleſs remains adviſeable, and is now more than ever abſolutely neceſſary, to be prepared for the worſt, if, contrary to our wiſhes and hopes, the obſtinate refuſal and extravagant demands of the enemy ſhould make a continuation of hoſtilities indiſpenſibly neceſſary, and to prepare for the greateſt poſſible general defence. Precaution and prudence demand ſpeedily, and with ſufficient means zealouſly to effect whatever the exiſting Laws and the encreaſing dange: of the country require at this deciſive moment. From this conſideration, the extraordinary armaments in the kingdom of Hungary, Tranſylvania, in Auſtria and Tyrol will be effected with the utmoſt activity in a ſhort period. The ſame precaution of his majeſty alſo indeces to prepare full ſecurity for the Kingdom of Bohemia and the adjoining Moravia, as well as for all his faithful ſubjects, againſt any deſtructive attacks from the enemy. For obtaining the great object, his majeſty orders as the moſt ſuitable means, to form a legion of twenty battalions of infantry from among the faithful inhabitants of Bohemia, Moravia and Silefia, ſolely and wholly to be employed for the defence of the country, to be entruſted to my command, and to be called after my own name. This internal armament, however, muſt be ſpeedily compleated, by zeal and courage in every claſs of inhabitants, according to the preſent circumſtances of the armies. The exertion neceſſary for this purpoſe can juſtly be expected from nations, the proper and prominent features of whole character have ever proved themſelves by their attachment to their firm principles and ſound judgment, which in every thing looks for the evidence of truth, and fixes the ſtamp of conviction and neceſſity to an undertaking like that now reſolved upon. This conviction will be the more deciſive and general, as, without having recourſe to artificial or intricate reaſoning, it is founded merely upon facts, the ſtrongeſt proofs of the ruin and degradation which have befallen the countries occupied by the enemy being manifeſt. Let the melancholy ſenſation of theſe events and examples rouſe our full patriotic ſtrength; let it ſteadily animate our ſpirit of reſiſtance to the arrogant demands of the enemy, let the conſciouſneſs of our own ſtrength and dignity ſpeak ſo powerfully to our hearts, that we fear no perſonal ſervices, nor evade any exertions and ſacrifices whatever; let reſolution diſtinguiſh our proceedings; let nothing prevent our having at heart the intereſts of our country! The enemy ſeeing the zeal which animates our boſom, and the courage which ſtrengthens our arms, will deſiſt from menacing with any attacks. However, be the plan on which he has reſolved whatever it may be, it will be defeated by the united exertions of an organized whole, by encreaſed patriotic ſentiments, energy and perſeverance, which is even the only means of determining the enemy to an equitable and juſt peace, and which as experience has ſhewn, is the only form of a behaviour with which ſecurity and independence can be connected. On my part, I ſhall take upon myſelf, with the moſt conſcientious care, the management of all that, within the honorable confidence placed in me, can lead to the great point in view. In return, I confidently expect from the well meaning ſtates and ſubjects (agreeable to the plan of organization which will be communicated to the proper officer) the moſt vigorous and undivided co-operation in the defence of the juſt concern, which leaves no choice between ignominy and honor. I am fully perſuaded, that by an emulation of the behavior of our loyal and brave anceſtors, on ſimilar occaſions, the ſecurity and happineſs of our country will further be obtained, as it has hitherto been gloriouſly preſerved, under the protection of Providence, by perſeverance, energy, and virtue even at the period of univerſal danger and miſery.

(Signed) CHARLES, Archduke.

"Done at Prague, the 24th of October, 1800.

American Intelligence.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 22.

Tueſday evening about duſk a fire was diſcovered in the TREASURY DEPARTMENT. When diſcovered one of the rooms of the Accountant was in a full blaze. The papers in this room are ſaid to be entirely deſtroyed, and thoſe in an upper and an adjacent room, to which the flames extended, are ſaid to be conſiderably injured. The fire was extinguiſhed in about an hour and a half.

The Federaliſts in the city of New York, have reſolved to ſupport *Stephen Van Renſſelaer*, the preſent Lieutenant Governor, as Governor of that State, at the next election, At the ſame time they paſſed a reſolve expreſſing the high and grateful ſenſe they entertain of the eminent ſervices of the preſent Governor, *John Jay*.

NEW YORK, January 15.

The ſhip Three Siſters, captain Murphy, arrived here laſt evening from Liverpool in 38 days. She left Liverpool on the 4th day of December, and has furniſhed the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer with a file of London papers, amongſt which is 'the Courier,' an evening paper of the 2d. They furniſh nothing in addition to our former ſtock of intelligence, excepting that the town of Stade, ſituated near the Elbe, is occupied by five battalions of Pruſſian troops. It appears to be the object of his Pruſſian majeſty to ſecure the navigation both of the Elbe and Weſer; he ſeems reſolved to ſeize the whole country between the two rivers, and it is expected he will alſo occupy Hamburgh. The commercial intereſts of the city of London are moſt ſeriouſly affected by this circumſtance.

"The next mail," ſays the Courier of the 2d December, "is expected to bring intelligence of the Pruſſians having entered Hamburgh; and it is poſſible that interruption may be given to commercial tranſactions with that city. Pruſſia is looking for acceſſion of territory in the north of Germany, and Ruſſia in Turkey. The Ruſſian admiral refuſes to quit the Dardanelles till Paul's maritime expences are paid. Fleets of Ruſſian tranſports, and fleets of Ruſſian men of war are hovering about Conſtantinople; and it is probable that Bonnaparte has planned with the court of St. Peterſburgh the overthrow of the Turkiſh empire.

"A large fleet of merchantmen and tranſports with troops amounting in all to upwards of 317 ſail, bound for the Mediterranean under convoy of the Seaborſe, Maidſtone, and other frigates, is ſaid to have put back from South Yarmouth, in the Iſle of White, to Spithead, on Sunday the 30th of November, in conſequence of orders from government. This report has excited much ſurpriſe and ſpeculation.

"General Clark at Luneville gave a grand entertainment on the 18th Brumaire, (Nov. 9) to Count Cobentzel and Joſeph Bonaparte: on that day no third miniſter had arrived, nor had quarters been prepared for any. Count Cobentzel expected with great impatience the return of the laſt courier he diſpatched to Vienna, which probably will determine whether that plunder is to make any longer ſtay at Luneville. No conferences had been held on the 21th. At eight in the evening Count Cobentzel ſent off a courier from Luneville to Vienna, ſix hours before he had received a return courier from London, with an anſwer to the diſpatches which he had ſent off on the 24th of October from Paris to Count Stahremberg."

A gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the ſhip Formoe, of Boſton, Capt. Smith, from Sumatra and the Cape, informs, that an Engliſh ſquadron, under the command of Commodore Hotham, were, on the 20th of October, cloſely blockading the iſle of France; and that this ſquadron had taken 10 ſail of French and Spaniſh merchantmen in attempting to paſs them. A Hamburgh ſhip, which had paſſed this ſquadron, was purſued and cut out by the Engliſh boats; the captain of which had his arm ſhot off in defending his ſhip.

RICHES OF THE SEA.

The ſchooner Two Siſters, David Forms, jun. maſter, lately arrived at Beverly from the Grand Bank, with a fare of 500 quintals of fiſh. This veſſel has performed three fiſhing voyages this ſeaſon, in the ſhort ſpace of ſix months and an half, and landed at leaſt 1700 quintals—a very rare inſtance of induſtry and ſucceſs.

[Portland paper.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.

A deplorable ſtate of things have been produced in this ſtate, in conſequence of a ſiniſtrous predominance of Jacobin influence:—*Fictitious* we term it—for we are inclined to believe that a ſolid majority of our fellow citizens are oppoſed in principle to the demoniac and diſorderly ſyſtem which is at preſent purſued by the party, who unfortunately manage the affairs of the ſtate. This is, however, a ſubſtantial conſolation to be derived from the madneſs and fury of their career. As the phyſical, ſo the political powers muſt neceſſarily be exhauſted by exceſſive action. We may therefore hope, that the recent paroxiſms of the faction are the uſual ſymptoms of ſhort-lived fury.

In tracing the progreſs of this faction, during the ſhort period of twelve months, the ſagacity of the obſerver is inceſſantly penetrated by the various exhibitions of moral depravity, and a train of evils, produced by the influence of perſonal reſentments. Where theſe are permitted to interfere with the councils of a nation, and to bias the deciſions of public functionaries, what bounds can we preſcribe to national calamity and diſgrace!

To make way for a banditti of expectants we have ſeen veterans of liberty and hoary headed merit ungraciouſly thruſt from the emoluments of offices beſtowed on them, not in conſideration, but as the deſerved reward of years of toil and danger, devoted to their country!

The threats which were pronounced before their acceſſion to power, have been verified with accumulated vigor—and we now ſee every office of the ſtate (with but few exceptions) filled by every thing but MERIT!

The French Counſellors of State, in their communication to the legiſlative body, uſe the expreſſions; "*America, which owed to us its independence, armed againſt ours.*"

In this manner the uſurping deſpots have the inſolence to arrogate to themſelves the merit of their murdered maſter: but are very careful to make no mention of what they themſelves owe to America for the millions which they have piratically plundered, and which has filled their hungry mouths, while they were plundering their peaceable neighbours! This ſounds very much like a highwayman reproaching an honeſt traveller for carrying piſtols.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated the 11th of November, to a friend in Baltimore.

"When you learn of Pruſſia's intending to moleſt Hamburg, its intention to take poſſeſſion of Cuxhaven, you need not be much concerned. This rumour ariſes from a Pruſſian veſſel having been brought into Cuxhaven by an Engliſh frigate, in order to repair a leak occaſioned at ſea, the releaſe of which the king of Pruſſia claims from us. But we have acted as we ſhould have done, viz. not having meddled at all with it, becauſe it being on a neutral ſtream, every one has a right to enter. This difference will ſoon be ſettled, and we remain under no apprehenſion about the affair; therefore, if you hear any thing reſpecting it, you may eaſe the minds of your fellow citizens."

From the London Oracle, of November 22.

We have already ſtated our belief, that it was the determination of our government to attempt ſeriouſly the expulſion of the French from Egypt by a Britiſh force adequate to the concluſion. We have now the beſt authority for confirming our former aſſertion, by aſſuring our readers, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie and a powerful army are detached on this important ſervice."

ST. DOMINGO.

[The moſt horrid ſcenes of the reign of Robeſpierre are about to be realiſed in this unfortunate colony. By the late arrivals from thence we learn that the whites are frequently dragged from their houſes, and without either accuſation or trial, executed at the cannon's mouth. Shiploads of whites and mulattoes are frequently ſent from the iſland, under the pretence of tranſporting them to ſome other; but from the ſpeedy return of the veſſels, it is too evident how their cargoes have been diſpoſed of. It was expected a general maſſacre of the whites would take place immediately on the concluſion of a peace, if there ſhould be any ſpared from the preſent ſummary mode of execution.—Tell theſe things in South Caroſina! Yea, let them be publiſhed in the State of Virginia!]

Extract of a letter from Cavillon, of the 21 Brumaire, 9th year.

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From the New England Palladium.

THE PROJECTOR.

The *Palladium* profeſſes for its object the advancement of ſcience, morals and religion. Inclined to yield my feeble aid to promote a deſign ſo valuable, I ſhall occaſionally ſolicit a ſmall ſpace in your paper, for my *Projects*.

Let no ſober reader be alarmed at the name that I bear, for, that, this notwithſtanding, he may be aſſured that I am a genuine ſon of *Maſſachuetts*, and have never entered myſelf a candidates for *honorable mention* in the temple of Frenchh philoſophy.

When the plans for innovation, which I ſhall exhibit to the pubic are candidly, examined every judicious mind; will view them as deſerving of critical and ſerious attention.

My firſt *project* is a *new patent fourth commandment*. It will be recollected, I preſume, *at leaſt in the United States*, that the *old* commandments read thus, "*Remember the ſabbath day to keep it holy—ſix days ſhalt thou labour and do all thy work, but the ſeventh is the ſabbath of the Lord thy God!*" &c. The newly *projected* commandment reads thus, *Remember the decade to keep it merrily—nine days ſhalt thou labour and do all thy work revolutionize the world—the tenth is the decade of the Lord, thy firſt conſul, in it thou ſhalt repair to the temple of Reaſon and proſtrate thyſelf before the goddeſs of Liberty.*

Now it is poſſible ſome old faſhioned man of ſeventy or eighty, may ſay "why this is indeed a plauſible and ingenious project, but I have been accuſtomed to go once in *ſeven* days to the temple of the living GOD—I have there met my parents and grand parents—my children and grand children—my neighbours and friends, and I have really thought we have all been better and wiſer by attending on this inſtitution. And again, will he ſay "I have been delighted at ſeeing a congregation in the act of devout and ſolemn worſhip, I have experienced pleaſant emotion on hearing from the pulpit that almoſt exploded exclamation of Dr. *Watts*.

How bleſs'd and bleſt was I,
To hear the people cry,
Come let us ſeek our God to-day,
Yes, with a cheerful zeal,
We'll haſte to Zion's hill,
And there our vows and honours pay."

There, I have been taught to look to the Chriſtian religion as my ſupport in life, and my conſolation through the "gloomy valley of the ſhaddow of death," and to the ſabbath as a fundamental article of this religion—and reſpecting theſe ſyſtems which are offered to my acceptance, theſe are ſo various, perplexing, contradictory and comforteleſs, that I know not which of them to embrace—and I am too infirm in body and in mind, to *deviſe* a plan myſelf. I am, therefore, afraid that if I abandon that, in which I have been educated, and on which I have relied, I ſhall go down to my grave, a wretched and deſpiſed old man. And again, I have ſome *heſitation* in *diſobeying* this commandment of God, it is poſitive and unconditional—"Six days *ſhalt* thou labour, &c. but the *ſeventh is the ſabbath*, &c. It was *twice* written on tables of ſtone, by the finger of God—It was promulgated, in the preſence of all the children of *Iſrael*, on *Mount Sinai*, and God himſelf, in all the majeſty of terrible majeſty, was there—and the mountain burned and there were thunderings and lightnings, and an earthquake—even ſo much, that *Moſes*, the man of God, covered with fear, and trembled, "I exceedingly fear and quake." How then, dare I, a poor, infirm mortal man, diſobey this commandment." But to theſe inquiries, a young Philoſopher would reply, and ſay, Sir, ſo I *know* more than

Foreign Intelligence.

STRASBURGH, November 15.

"The Chief Conſul being unwilling to grant any further delay to the court of Vienna, which is only deſirous of gaining time, and is totally inclined to peace, the rupture of the armiſtice has been announced in every point. At the period at which it was to expire, was fixed at different dates, hoſtilities will be renewed ſooner in our neighbourhood than in Italy. According to the notice given by Gen. Deſſolles, the armiſtice will expire on the 17th inſtant, but general Angereau is to recommence hoſtilities on the 22d, while the time of the operations in the Grifons is fixed on the 25th. As there was but a notice of ten days to carry in Italy, the war will be recommenced ſooner in that quarter than in Germany.

"By one of the laſt Journals, the Gazette de Hollande of the 21ſt, it is ſaid that the expedition fitted at Breſt had put to ſea, and that the number of troops on board. It is there added, that the expedition is deſtined for the iſland of St. Domingo."

A courier, who is juſt arrived here from Baſle, brings the following intelligence: "The conſtitution of a new change in the legiſlative authority of Switzerland, is again agitated—The Government of Conſtant is the ſubject of very general converſation. A report is now in circulation that different parts of this country will be united to the neighbouring countries—that there are perſons who give currency to theſe reports for the purpoſe of facilitating their plan."

PARIS, November 13.

Letters from Conſtantinople ſay, that the Pacha Bebifond is marching with a numerous army to Egypt; the infantry follows by ſea. They add, that the Grand Vizier has ſucceeded in uniting the troops of ſeveral Pachas of Aſia to his army, and that he is ſtill in poſſeſſion of Ariſh.

November 15.

Gen. Berthier has reſumed the portfolio of the War.

All the officers now at Paris have received orders to ſet off for their reſpective poſts. Lucien Buonaparte paſſed through Tours three days ago.

LONDON, December 2.

Another expedition to the coaſt of Holland is ſaid to be in great forwardneſs, but we believe it will be particularly confided to the Dutch naval and military force now in this kingdom, which, from the revolutionary ſpirit now declared in favour of the Stadtholder, is deemed ſufficient for the enterprize. The Dutch ſhips of the line, and frigates at the Nore and Downs, are all completely equipped, and victualled for this intended expedition.

Buonaparte, ſays a private letter from Paris, previous to the arrival of the Pruſſian envoy, Lucchefini, at the capitol, received an intimation from the cabinet of Berlin, 'that Pruſſia having witneſſed the numerous revolutions which had ſucceſſively convulſed the French Republic, and the ſtill more numerous changes in the government of that country, deemed it neceſſary before the concluſion of any continental peace, to ſee ſuch a government in France, as might afford ſufficient ſecurity to Europe; that they admitted the government of Buonaparte to afford ſuch ſecurity: but that as the permanence of it depended entirely upon his life, it was thought neceſſary, before any negociations were entered upon, that he ſhould nominate as his ſucceſſor, ſuch a man as the French nation could look up to with confidence, and the Jacobins regard with dread"

This intimation, it ſeems, was ſo far from incurring the approbation of the firſt conſul, that Lucchefini was ſuffered to remain ten days in Paris before he could obtain his firſt audience. What paſſed at that audience is of courſe not fully known; but it was followed by the diſmiſſion of Carnot from the miniſtry, becauſe, ſays the letter to which we allude, he had been looked up to by a numerous party as the only man who was fit by his abilities to ſucceed to the conſulate; and Buonaparte is affirmed to have determined that, if the mediating powers ſhould inſiſt on ſuch a meaſure, Moreau ſhould be nominated as his ſucceſſor.—This curious intelligence is indirectly corroborated in an article in the laſt *Spectateur du Nord*, in which it is inſinuated that Moreau is to ſucceed Buonaparte.

STATE PAPER.

The following Proclamation of the Archduke Charles has been publiſhed at Prague:

"Charles Lewis, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Auſtria, &c. &c. earneſtly as his majeſty, the Emperor and King endeavours to procure an honorable and laſting peace for the whole of his hereditary dominions, and as much as it is to be wiſhed, that, in honour of ſuffering humanity, after a long period of devaſtation, the enemy would be inclined to join for the ſame purpoſe, it nevertheleſs remains adviſeable, and is now more than ever abſolutely neceſſary, to be prepared for the worſt, if, contrary to our wiſhes and hopes, the obſtinate refuſal and extravagant demands of the enemy ſhould make a continuation of hoſtilities indiſpenſibly neceſſary, and to prepare for the greateſt poſſible general defence. Precaution and prudence demand ſpeedily, and with ſufficient means zealouſly to effect whatever the exiſting laws and the encreaſing dangers of the country require at this deciſive moment. From this conſideration, the extraordinary armaments in the kingdom of Hungary, Tranſylvania, in Auſtria and Tyrol will be effected with the utmoſt activity in a ſhort period. The ſame precaution of his majeſty alſo indeges to prepare full ſecurity for the Kingdom of Bohemia and the adjoining Moravia, as well as for all his faithful ſubjects, againſt any deſtructive attacks from the enemy. For obtaining the great object, his majeſty orders as the moſt ſuitable means, to form a legion of twenty battalions of infantry from among the faithful inhabitants of Bohemia, Moravia and Sileſia, ſolely and wholly to be employed for the defence of the country, to be entruſted to my command, and to be called after my own name. This internal armament, however, muſt be ſpeedily completed, by zeal and courage in every claſs of inhabitants, according to the preſent circumſtances of the armies. The exertion neceſſary for this purpoſe can juſtly be expected from nations of the proper and prominent features of whole character have ever proved themſelves by their attachment to their firm principles and ſound judgment, which in every thing looks for the evidence of truth, and fixes the ſtamp of conviction and neceſſity to an undertaking ſo ſhe that now reſolved upon. This conviction will be the more deciſive and general, as, without having recourſe to artificial or intricate reaſoning, it is founded merely upon facts, the ſtrongeſt proofs of the ruin and degradation which have befallen the countries occupied by the enemy being manifeſt. Let the melancholy ſenſation of theſe events and examples rouſe our full patriotic ſtrength; let it ſteadily animate our ſpirit of reſiſtance to the arrogant demands of the enemy, let the conſciouſneſs of our own ſtrength and dignity ſpeak ſo powerfully to our hearts, that we fear no perſonal ſervices, nor evade any exertions and ſacrifices whatever; let reſolution diſtinguiſh our proceedings; let nothing prevent our having at heart the intereſts of our country! The enemy ſeeing the zeal which animates our boſom, and the courage which ſtrengthens our arms, will deſiſt from menacing with any attacks. However, be the plan on which he has reſolved whatever it may be, it will be defeated by the united exertions of an organized whole, by encreaſed patriotic ſentiments, energy and perſeverance, which is even the only means of determining the enemy to an equitable and juſt peace, and which as experience has ſhewn, is the only form of a behaviour with which ſecurity and independence can be connected. On my part, I ſhall take upon myſelf, with the moſt conſcientious care, the management of all that, within the honorable confidence placed in me, can lead to the great point in view. In return, I confidently expect from the well meaning ſtates and ſubjects (agreeable to the plan of organization which will be communicated to the proper officer) the moſt vigorous and undivided co-operation in the defence of the juſt concern, which leaves no choice between ignominy and honor. I am fully perſuaded, that by an emulation of the behavior of our loyal and brave anceſtors, on ſimilar occaſions, the ſecurity and happineſs of our country will further be obtained, as it has hitherto been gloriouſly preſerved, under the protection of Providence, by perſeverance, energy, and virtue even at the period of univerſal danger and miſery.

(Signed) CHARLES, Archduke.

"Done at Prague, the 24th of October, 1800.

American Intelligence.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 22.

Tueſday evening about duſk a fire was diſcovered in the TREASURY DEPARTMENT. When diſcovered one of the rooms of the Accountant was in a full blaze. The papers in this room are ſaid to be entirely deſtroyed, and thoſe in an upper and an adjacent room, to which the flames extended, are ſaid to be conſiderably injured. The fire was extinguiſhed in about an hour and a half.

The Federaliſts in the city of New York, have reſolved to ſupport *Stephen Van Renſſelaer*, the preſent Lieutenant Governor, as Governor of that State, at the next election. At the ſame time they paſſed a reſolve expreſſing the high and grateful ſenſe they entertain of the eminent ſervices of the preſent Governor, *John Jay*.

NEW YORK, January 15.

The ſhip Three Siſters, captain Murphy, arrived here laſt evening from Liverpool in 38 days. She left Liverpool on the 4th day of December, and has furniſhed the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer with a file of London papers, amongſt which is 'the Courier,' an evening paper of the 2d. They furniſh nothing in addition to our former ſtock of intelligence, excepting that the town of Stade, ſituated near the Elbe, is occupied by five battalions of Pruſſian troops. It appears to be the object of his Pruſſian majeſty to ſecure the navigation both of the Elbe and Weſer: he ſeems reſolved to ſeize the whole country between the two rivers; and it is expected he will alſo occupy Hamburgh. The commercial intereſts of the city of London are moſt ſeriouſly affected by this circumſtance.

"The next mail," ſays the Courier of the 2d December, "is expected to bring intelligence of the Pruſſians having entered Hamburgh; and it is poſſible that interruption may be given to commercial tranſactions with that city. Pruſſia is looking for acceſſion of territory in the north of Germany, and Ruſſia in Turkey. The Ruſſian admiral refuſes to quit the Dardanelles till Paul's maritime expences are paid. Fleets of Ruſſian tranſports, and fleets of Ruſſian men of war are hovering about Conſtantinople; and it is probable that Bounaparte has planned with the court of St. Peterſburgh the overthrow of the Turkiſh empire.

"A large fleet of merchantmen and tranſports with troops amounting in all to upwards of 317 ſail, bound for the Mediterranean under convoy of the Seahorſe, Maidſtone, and other frigates, is ſaid to have put back from South Yarmouth, in the Iſle of White, to Spithead, on Sunday the 30th of November, in conſequence of orders from government. This report has excited much ſurpriſe and ſpeculation.

"General Clark at Luneville gave a grand entertainment on the 18th Brumaire, (Nov. 9) to Count Cobentzel and Joſeph Bonaparte: on that day no third miniſter had arrived, nor had quarters been prepared for any. Count Cobentzel expected with great impatience the return of the laſt courier he diſpatched to Vienna, which probably will determine whether that plunder is to make any longer ſtay at Luneville. No conferences had been held on the 21th. At eight in the evening Count Cobentzel ſent off a courier from Luneville to Vienna, ſix hours before he had received a return courier from London, with an anſwer to the diſpatches which he had ſent off on the 24th of October from Paris to Count Stahremberg."

A gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the ſhip Fornoe, of Boſton, Capt. Smith, from Sumatra and the Cape, informs, that an Engliſh ſquadron, under the command of Commodore Hotham, were, on the 20th of October, cloſely blockading the iſle of France; and that this ſquadron had taken 10 ſail of French and Spaniſh merchantmen in attempting to paſs them. A Hamburgh ſhip, which had paſſed this ſquadron, was purſued and cut out by the Engliſh boats; the captain of which had his arm ſhot off in defending his ſhip.

RICHES OF THE SEA.

The ſchooner Two Siſters, David Forms, jun. maſter, lately arrived at Beverly from the Grand Bank, with a fare of 500 quintals of fiſh. This veſſel has performed three fiſhing voyages this ſeaſon, in the ſhort ſpace of ſix months and an half, and landed at leaſt 1700 quintals—a very rare inſtance of induſtry and ſucceſs.

[Portland paper.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.

A deplorable ſtate of things have been produced in this ſtate, in conſequence of a ſiniſtrous predominance of Jacobin influence:—*Fictitious* we term it—for we are inclined to believe that a ſolid majority of our fellow citizens are oppoſed in principle to the democratic and diſorderly ſyſtem which is at preſent purſued by the party, who unfortunately manage the affairs of the ſtate. This is, however, a ſubſtantial conſolation to be derived from the madneſs and fury of their career. As the phyſical, ſo the political powers muſt neceſſarily be exhauſted by exceſſive action. We may therefore hope, that the recent paroxiſms of the faction are the uſual ſymptoms of ſhort-lived fury.

In tracing the progreſs of this faction, during the ſhort period of twelve months, the ſagacity of the obſerver is inceſſantly penetrated by the various exhibitions of moral depravity, and a train of evils, produced by the influence of perſonal reſentments. Where theſe are permitted to interfere with the councils of ſtate, and to bias the deciſions of public tribunals, what bounds can we preſcribe to national calamity and diſgrace!

To make way for a banditti of expectants we have ſeen veterans of liberty and hoary headed merit ungraciouſly thruſt from the emoluments of offices beſtowed on them, not in charity, but as the deſerved reward of years of toil and danger, devoted to their country!

The threats which were pronounced before their acceſſion to power, have been verified with accumulated vigor—and we now ſee every office of the ſtate (with but few exceptions) filled by every thing but MERIT!

The French Counſellors of State, in their communication to the legiſlative body, uſe the expreſſions; "*America, which owed to us her independence, armed againſt ours.*"

In this manner the uſurping deſpots have the inſolence to arrogate to themſelves the merit of their murdered maſter: but are very careful to make no mention of what they themſelves owe to America for the millions which they have piratically plundered, and which has filled their hungry mouths, while they were plundering their peaceable neighbours! This ſounds very much like a highwayman reproaching an honeſt traveller for carrying piſtols.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated the 11th of November, to a friend in Baltimore.

"When you learn of Pruſſia's intending to moleſt Hamburg, its intention to take poſſeſſion of Cuxhaven, you need not be much concerned. This rumour ariſes from a Pruſſian veſſel having been brought into Cuxhaven by an Engliſh frigate, in order to repair a leak occaſioned at ſea, the releaſe of which the king of Pruſſia claims from us. But we have acted as we ſhould have done, viz. not having meddled at all with it, becauſe it being on a neutral ſtream, every one has a right to enter. This difference will ſoon be ſettled, and we remain under no apprehenſion about the affair; therefore, if you hear any thing reſpecting it, you may eaſe the minds of your fellow citizens."

From the London Oracle, of November 22.

We have already ſtated our belief, that it was the determination of our government to attempt ſeriouſly the expulſion of the French from Egypt by a Britiſh force adequate to the occaſion. We have now the beſt authority for confirming our former aſſertion, by aſſuring our readers, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie and a powerful army are detached on this important ſervice."

ST. DOMINGO.

[The moſt horrid ſcenes of the reign of Robeſpierre are about to be realiſed in this unfortunate colony. By the late arrivals from thence we learn that the whites are frequently dragged from their houſes, and without either accuſation or trial, executed at the cannon's mouth. Ship loads of whites and mulattoes are frequently ſent from the iſland, under the pretence of tranſporting them to ſome other; but from the ſpeedy return of the veſſels, it is too evident how their cargoes have been diſpoſed of. It was expected a general maſſacre of the whites would take place immediately on the concluſion of a peace, if there ſhould be any ſpared from the preſent ſummary mode of execution.—Tell theſe things in South Carolina! Yea, let them be publiſhed in the State of Virginia!]

Extract of a letter from Cavillon, of the 2d Brumaire, 9th year.

"On the 4th, we were informed of an inſurrection in which monſieur and madame Dubadie, monſieur Delmois and many others were murdered. The ſame day general Laplume, at the head of his troops, advanced towards the camp Perrie, on the 5th and 6th there was a great rumour in the plain, as well as on the mountains, the reſult of which has been to join the party called the inſurgents, or the party of Touſſaint on the 7th, the inhabitants of Cavillon being aſſembled in a wretched houſe, were at 12 at night, ſurrounded by a band of 200 inſurgents that kept a conſtant fire till break of day: they many times attempted the aſſault, and three times ſet ſome part of the houſe on fire; their efforts were vain, and they were at laſt compelled to withdraw. One of their chiefs were taken alive, one of their men was killed, and a number wounded: M. Molinny is amongſt thoſe 15 brave men the only to whom ſuch an honorable defeat has coſt dear, his thigh was broken, but it is hoped that his wound will be attended with no dangerous conſequences.

On the 8th and following days, many priſoners were made, almoſt every one of them people of colour; four of them have been ſhot, and more than 60 to the jail of St. Lewis.

In the mean while general Laplume has given battle, and diſperſed the largeſt band of the inſurgents, whoſe central force was at Perrie, and at the ravine of Sud:——He has employed examples of ſeverity ſo perſonally that the chief of the brigands who called himſelf Ambouille Maſſot, inhabitant of Maſſini, has blown out his

being—when he saw the impossibility of carrying his projection into execution. The insurgents never failed to call him general. The city of Aux Cayes is now filled with prisoners. Gen. Desfalines is expected to judge and execute.—Lapleine is encamped on one of Laborde's plantations, and the rural labour goes on as usual.

The military commander of Croillon who is encamped on Lambert's plantation, has just written to us about one Vaillant Lutigue, who is said to be more capable of doing mischief. He has escaped the claws of the general, whose prisoner he was. Inform General Domage of this.

List of the people killed by the Insurgents.

M. Dayon, Mercandy, Lemothe Dittiers, Amiel, Lezde. Lurtien, Lecomte, Dalong, Marlallon, 1 mulatto man at Amiel's house.

Wounded—Buneche, Derichity, Garece, of Port Republicain.

January 19.

On Friday night the ship, late the Admiral Duncan dragged her anchors and went on the rocks near Cutler's Hook, where she bilged; She was on the eve of sailing for Ireland, and had on board a valuable cargo, of flour, flaxseed and potash; the greatest part of which will be lost. The fate of this ship is singular—Just a year previous to the above accident, she was burnt to the water's edge in this port—The bottom was bought by Mr. Jenkins, of Hudson, there rebuilt and partly loaded with seed—She put here for additional freight—having no sooner received it than it was mostly lost.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1801.

To Citizen HUGH H. BRACKENRIDGE, Jacobin Printer of the Tree of Sedition, Blasphemy and Slander.

IF I addressed you as a Judge I would give you the title which you like best, and take to yourself, "The Honourable H. H. Brackenridge, Judge of the Supreme Court," but, as like that useful man in New England, who served the town

——"in the double
Capacity to preach and double:"

you have two trades, a Judge and a Printer, it will behoove me to address you in your latter capacity.

Two of a trade seldom agree, especially when they live near and oppose each other as you and I do. I am not, and never was surprised at your putting up a new circle in your own house. You cannot carry trade without [illegible] working and abusing your neighbours, and as you have made almost every honest and decent man your enemy, you knew my paper would be a vehicle of your infamy, and was compelled to procure one of your own, and get an imbecile, silly tool to father it, and persuade [illegible] to support it in the Jacobin cause.

I cannot but admire the taste you have given your own house, which came the nearest of the Parisian Jacobin, "THE OFFICINA INFAMIÆ laboratory of slander;" this is happy thought, but what is very unusual with you, is true; it must have occurred after your morning prayer and before your morning toss or grog; certain it is you could not have given better testimony if you had been on oath. But though you have set up a Slander Shop, I [illegible] your patron saint [illegible] not given you a right, and your co-patriot Jefferson [illegible] great a friend to the liberty of the press to [illegible] such a thing from him. It is true you [illegible] have generally claimed this right, but Republicans have not approved it. I admit your right is better than mine, for because [illegible] are of the true kind of slanderers and have a [illegible] for the profession; and because you be[illegible] the profession before I did, and my letters [illegible] are only copies of yours, when you shine in all the majesty of slander a little light by [illegible] of reflection comes from me; and as I have not the true art of slander—I cannot [illegible] brick without straw—I cannot work like you without matter. Yours is the true hollow ware; mine is too solid and heavy. Your [illegible] like the spider's, is all of your own make and your own brain is all the stock you use in your manufacture. I never make a web but [illegible] good wool—Mine lasts and wears well. Squalid [illegible] brush yours away every morning when your dark and dirty work is done. I [illegible] with facts, you with fiction. When I [illegible] truth to go on I can make a pretty good dash at Judge's Mad Circuit. You can, by mere [illegible] porus, make twenty or thirty thousand [illegible] fly into any man's pocket, and [illegible] him with theft. Indeed, I know no one [illegible] for you at slander, and at scurrility you beat your preceptor Old Nick. Yours is [illegible] balderry, full of nasty allusions, urine and [illegible] of excrement. You keep a collection of blackguard sort of all the clowns and fools of Shakespear, and the bawdy Latin of Horace, [illegible] ransacked your dictionaries to shew your learning.

[illegible] the association for writing for the Pittsburgh Gazette a Security against the Honourable H. H. Brackenridge Judge of the Supreme Court. I know nothing of it. It is one of the [illegible] that creep into your

——"Skull
That's empty when the moon is full."

An association for scurrility against the Honourable H. H. Brackenridge, is not at all necessary, for it seems to be generally believed that this Honourable Judge of the Supreme Court is, to use his own words, as arrant a "scurra or scurrilous fellow" as ever lived, and if being ill spoken of be a sign of grace, he is in a fair way, for all men speak ill of him. But if there be any such association I have no reason to think there is any diminution of numbers, or stagnation of spirit. I have by me a variety of communications respecting the Honourable H. H. Brackenridge; but as all that has hitherto been said of him has been provoked by your slander and abuse, brother Hugh, they were suspended in the absence of the Judge, with some faint hopes that his patron would prevail upon Judge Brackenridge to prevail upon Printer Brackenridge to print decently and refrain from slander. But as it seems this is not likely to be the case, and if Printer Brackenridge go on as he has done since the Judge's return they may perhaps see the light.*

But you do me wrong in supposing that I can afford to pay any assistants to write for my paper. You who get two or three thousand dollars a year for setting up a slanderous press and for making two or three journies through the state to sit as a mute on the Bench, and wear the new cockade in your drunken frolics through the country can afford to buy a press and hire types, and pay under devils to set types and fetch and carry tales. I cannot afford such things. I have no salary, post or pension.

I have a great deal more to say to you, but must leave it for another occasion. In the mean time I have only to request, that so long as you deal so largely in slander and hollow ware, you will permit me just to vend a little, now and then without falling into such a passion with me. For, I assure you, that so long as you give me such excellent examples, I cannot but have some ambition to imitate. When you cease, I shall be without motive or model to follow the trade.

JOHN SCULL, Editor and Printer of the Republican Pittsburgh Gazette.

* Here is a sample of the Communications laying before me.

1. A continuation of the Mad Circuit, in which is shewn the way to cure a sick mother—a delectable naked race through a cornfield, and a dying scene.
2. Proposals for printing Caricatures in the manner of Hogarth, of the various scenes in the Mad Circuit. The proposals describe the scenes particularly. The sketches are drawn and preparations making for the engraving on Copperplate.
3. A Peep into Bedlam, or the Judge safe housed, a very ludicrous and mournful essay.
4. The Politics, Morality and Religion of a Jacobin, exemplified in various curious transactions of a Lawyer and a Judge.

Besides these I think I have twenty others.—But I do not undertake to say that I will publish any of them. Much will depend on circumstances whether they shall be burnt or printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Committee of Ways and Means, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the "act to provide for the valuation of land and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States."

REPORT,

That the valuation of lands and dwelling houses has not yet been completed in all the States; and to repeal the law before that object is accomplished, would, in its effect, defeat the direct tax in those States where the valuation remains incomplete.

That one great object contemplated at the time of passing the law, and which it is presumed still exists, was to organize a system for laying direct taxes, to which the legislature might resort in the exigencies of government should require more revenue than could conveniently be drawn from indirect taxes; and to relinquish this object, after the expence of accomplishing it has been incurred, might be a proof of inability, but not of wisdom.

That the expence of procuring the distribution and transfer of real estate to be recorded in the surveyor's office, incurred by individuals, is, in the opinion of the committee, an object of little importance when opposed to the advantages arising from a public record of titles, and the more important advantages which the government will derive from the system, if any event should render a direct tax necessary.

Although it is to be hoped that no further direct taxes will become necessary, yet, as it is impossible to pronounce, with certainty, that this will not be the case, the committee believe that it is highly expedient to pursue a system, which in cases of emergency, may be used to draw into the Treasury, with certainty and expedition, any reasonable sums which the public necessities may require.

The committee are therefore of opinion, that it is not expedient to repeal the act providing for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States.

A gentleman was lately married in York, in England, who had accomplished a pedestrian journey of 8736 miles, in visiting the object of his affections. The lady, it seems, lived at a distance two miles from her admirer, who constantly paid her a visit three times a week for *fourteen years*.

A few days since, says the Worcester Gazette, passed through Holden to a new settlement from Portland, a gentleman and his wife, with TWENTY SONS, born at eight births, fifteen at the five first, four at the two next, and one at the last.

PRICES CURRENT,
PITTSBURGH MARKET.
February 6, 1801.

	Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Beef, per lb. from	3	to 5
Pork, - - -	3	4
Mutton, - -	4	6
Veal, - - -	4	6
Venison, - -	3	4
Flour, superfine, per cwt.		2
common	1 25	1 50
buckwheat,	1	1 10
Indian Meal, per bushel,	33	44
Potatoes, - -	25	33
Turnips, - -	20	25
Apples, - -	50	75
Oats, - -	20	25
Butter, per lb. - -	10	13
Hogs Lard, - -	5	7
Eggs, per dozen, - -	7	12
Turkeys, a piece, - -	40	60
Geese, - -	25	33
Ducks, - -	12	17
Fowls, - -	7	10

LAND FOR SALE.

TWO good Tracts advantageously situated on or near the Allegheny river, about 11 or 12 miles from Pittsburgh, belonging to Mr. Isaac Wikoff, of Philadelphia—I am empowered and instructed to dispose of—Also, that valuable Tract called the White Oak Level, on said river, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and on the same side of the river. The said lands will be shown to any who may wish to see them, by Mr. Hugh Quigley, living near the White Oak Level.—As I am determined to sell the said Lands in the course of the ensuing season, the terms will be made easy to such as may wish to become purchasers, and will be made known either on personal application or by letter post paid, addressed to me at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela,

STEPHEN BAYARD.

Elizabeth Town, January 31, 1801. 7w.

MILITIA.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

ALL recommendatory orders from a Commander in Chief must be considered as tantamount to orders ABSOLUTE; and I hoped, that what the Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania Militia, communicated from the Commander in Chief, through the medium of the press, would have been chearfully and promptly obeyed. The objections that have been made to this *recommendatory* order, through the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are unfortunately confined to the Allegheny Brigade. What a reflection! Smitten with a thirst for POWER, PORCUPINE'S ROYAL RAG, must still continue to be displayed, by disappointed men, in contradistinction to the views and wishes of our patriotic Commander in Chief. Where will party prejudice, and party folly make a stand? Does this perverse spirit arise from *dogmas* uttered from the Bench, or *invectives* from the Pulpit? However this may be, I am not only concerned, but *alarmed* at the consequences; as I really conceive that the conduct of *some* of the Field Officers of my Brigade, not only borders *on contemptuous behavior to the Governor, but on disobedience of his orders*, and it becomes my indispensable duty to return the *names* of all such, to the Adjutant General, and wait their Commander in Chief's orders, in what manner to act.

It is true, at the general meeting of Militia Officers, at *Citizen Marie's*, I acquiesced to submit the business to a ballot, but this was done merely from a desire to accommodate; and as the BLUE *and* RED *Cockade* was carried by a majority of nearly THREE TO ONE, and adopted universally throughout the Commonwealth, I hoped there the matter would rest. But what I vainly hoped for, has not happened. Still this BLACK TATTERED REMNANT; this DEGRADING RAG OF ROYALTY, clings to the minds of *monarchy men*. As well may we attempt to deprive a *bigot* of his *beads*, or a *child* of his *whistle*. As long as they can get *a peep* at PORCUPINE'S ROYAL RAG, even through the crinks of despair, they vainly hug themselves, with the delusive hopes, that the people of this country, may still become, by PERSEVERANCE and a few BOLD STROKES, the colonized slaves of Great Britain. Banish this *battered remnant of royalty* from their sight, by the introduction of the RED *and* BLUE, a national cockade of the PEOPLE'S own choice; the spirit of INDEPENDENCY will naturally take possession of their minds, and pervade the whole Commonwealth.

The harmonizing, recommendatory language of citizenship, will not do for some men. Nothing will suit men of high-toned minds, but high-toned language. There is a POSSIBILITY that there may soon be a necessity for Militia orders being more PROMPT, and PEREMPTORY. When that time arrives, the Militia of my Brigade, can have but ONE WILL, ONE WISH, and ONE COCKADE, which must be the BLUE and RED; which I do again earnestly recommend to be worn without exception. This is conciliatory language, and I hope no other may be required.

ALEXANDER FOWLER,
Brigadier General.

By command,
WILLIAM GAZZAM, *Brigade Major.*
2d February, 1801.

A variety of
BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

BY THIS DAY'S M

Washington City, Janua

This day the question w
ken in the Senate on the
vention with France. The
of ratification was brought
a committee of the senate
was in substance as follow
"That the senate advise
consent to a ratification o
same, provided the second
third articles be expunged,
two articles be added, one
claring the Convention shall
be construed to operate cont
to any former treaty with
state or sovereign, and the C
vention should be limited to e
years.

Questions were taken on fi
ing out of the form of ratificat
that part of the proviso, wh
expunged the second artic
that part which expunged
third article, and the part decl
ing the convention shall not op
rate contrary to former treati
&c. &c. and they were all str
out of the form; the limitati
was preserved in it; and on t
question of ratification with th
limitation, the votes in favou
of it were sixteen; against
fourteen. Two thirds being ne
cessary to ratify a treaty, th
question was lost.

Jan. 30. Tuesday last, th
senate took into consideratio
the nomination of Gen. Mar
shall, as Chief Justice of the U.
States, and gave their advice and
consent that he be appointed.

The judiciary bill has passed
by a majority of eight.

BOSTON, January 23.

We learn, that the Ganges sloop of war, of 24 guns, is ordered to be in readiness to carry the modified Treaty to France, for the ratification of the First Consul of that nation.

NEW-YORK, January 26.

On Saturday arrived in town on their way to Washington, five Indian chiefs, viz. Red Jacket, and three others of the Seneca Nation, and Sauoreta, of the Tuscarora tribe accompanied by Mr. Jasper Parish, their interpreter. The main object of their visit to Congress is we learn, to obtain satisfaction for the death of two Indians, who were shot last August, in cool blood, by two United Irishmen. There is some other difference to adjust, respecting the conduct of the surveyor employed by the Holland Land Company, who, it appears, in running the line, has taken in land which was not ceded to the company. These Indians left town yesterday at 2 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Providence, (R. I.) to a gentleman in this city, dated the 22d instant.

"I cannot describe to you the situation of Providence at this moment—30 houses and stores have been burnt since 9 o'clock this morning. Among the unfortunate sufferers, are John Corlis, whole store, &c. was consumed, where it first commenced—Samuel Arnold, store; Thomas L. Halsey, store, John T. Clark, store; Green & Barker, store; J. Olney, store; James Peck, store and house—and a large number of others in that neighbourhood, with all the goods. The streets are filled with furniture and damaged goods, and numbers of families turned out of doors. The fire is still raving, and the damage already sustained is computed at 500,000 dollars."

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.

Yesterday morning water was introduced into various parts the City, from the Schulykill, by means of the works which have recently been erected. From every appearance, the friends of this undertaking, will realize their most sanguine expectations. From its commencement it has met with a powerful opposition, on various grounds, but the Gentlemen concerned, have prosecuted the plan with unremitting industry and surmounted every obstacle. We trust the benefit arising from it will do away every prejudice which may have existed.

The first section of the bill for erecting a mausoleum to George Washington, which had been passed in the House of Representatives, was struck out in the Senate on the 22d inst.

being—when he saw the impossibility of carrying his projection into execution. The insurgents never failed to call him general. The city of Aix Cayes is now filled with prisoners. Gen. Desalines is expected to judge and execute.—Leclerc is encamped on one of Laborde's plantations, and the rural labour goes on as usual.

The military commander of Croix-des-Bouquets who is encamped on Lambert's plantation, has just written to a gentleman of Valliant Lafitgue, who is said to be one couple of Bang in debt. He has escaped the claws of the general, whose principal fault he was. Horrid General Damage of this.

List of the people killed by the insurgents.

M. Dubois, Mercandy, Leon the Diviers, Amiel, Lizzie, Lorient, Leconte, Delong, Marlallon, Lindsay on at Amiel's house.

Wounded—Bouche, Derichity, Garcee, of Port Republicain.

January 19.

On Friday night the ship, late the Admiral Dewey, dragged her anchors and went on the rocks near Corbett's Hook, where she bilged. She was on the eve of sailing for Ireland, and had on board a valuable cargo, of flour, flaxseed and provisions; the greatest part of which will be lost. The fate of this ship is singular—Just a year previous to the above accident, she was burnt to the water's edge in this port—The hull was bought by Mr. Jackson, of Hudson, there rebuilt and partly loaded with feed—She might have found a market to sea—having not been received when it was mostly lost.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1801

To Citizen HUGH H. BRACKENRIDGE, Jacobin Printer of the Tree of Sedition, Blasphemy and Slander.

IF I alledged you as a Judge I would give you the title which you like best, and I like to your face, "The Honourable H. H. Brackenridge, Judge of the Supreme Court," viz. a like that elected [illegible] New England, who served the town

——"to the double
Capacity two years and a quarter:"

You have two trades, a Judge and a Printer, it will behove me to address you in your proper capacity.

Two of a trade seldom agree, especially when they live near and oppose each other as you and I do. I am, and ever was mortified at your putting a new circle in your own house. You curse [illegible] swear at slander than without work. You cannot rest without [illegible] and [illegible] and a you have [illegible] every [illegible] deceit in your character [illegible] paper would be a volume of confidence, and was compelled to procure [illegible] own, and get [illegible] dent, filly [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible]

I cannot [illegible] you have given your own [illegible] of [illegible] Jefferson [illegible] "The Office is [illegible] Laboratory of [illegible] [illegible]" this is a happy thought, for work is very unusual with you, it [illegible] after your morning prayer and before your morning [illegible] or eggs; certain it is you could not have been better employed [illegible] But though you have been under Sibyl, I find to repeal the law before that object is ac[illegible] your principles [illegible] would, in its effect, defeat the de[illegible] five right, and your [illegible] to collect tax in those States where the valuation re[illegible] so great a tilt to the [illegible] of the [illegible] States to [illegible] such a thing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

720

of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, January 1, 1801.

A.

ANDERSON JAMES, Pittſburgh; Alliſon George, Elizabth town; Allin John, Milton; Auld Robert, Pittſburgh; Atkinſon Alexander.

B.

Barkley John, Pittſburgh; Bell Joſeph, care of James Sharp; Beggs Joſeph, Racoon; Beaty Thos, Barnett John, care of Andrew M'Farland; Beer Robert, Pittſburgh; Bonner Wm. care of Wm. M'Cune; Brotherton Robert and John; Bailie Samuel, M'Kee's Port; Bradford Wm, Broadley James, Brouſter John, Beaver; Buckley Chriſtian, Elizabeth townſhip; Blair Thos, Blean John, Pitt townſhip, 3; Burgeſs Wm. Pittſburgh; Brant George, Brown Thos. & Samuel, Parkinſon's ferry; Bennet Wm. Pittſburgh, 2.

C.

Cameron Robert, care of J. Sturgeon; Carrel Joſeph, care of David Carnarhan; Carſon Richard; Cooper Martin, Cheeſe Edward, Chambers, Coſtard Jacob, Camp David, Clements Francis, 2; Commyns William, Cochran Ann, Cowan Wm. Conrad Joſeph and Samuel, Coley Francis, Corry Robert, Clark Joſeph, Verſailles townſhip; Craford John, Long run; Culberſon John, carpenter, 3; Corbley John, Clements Rangers, Chartiers; Colwell Robert, Connel Joel, Yough.

D.

Demſter Letty, Dunlap James, Pittſburgh, Dunlap John, Daviſon John or Robert, care of Williſm Dunning; David Sarah, Conequenſ; Daniel Joel, Donelly John, Delzell Geo. Pittſburgh; Dailey John, Yough; Derry John, care of Dunning M'Nair.

E.

Elliot Thomas, care of Mark Deary; Elliot Charles Montour's run; Eaken John, Edgar Wm, Miller's run.

F.

Fowler Alexander, 3; Fulton Wm. Forbeſt Thomas, care of John Smur.

G.

Graham Wm. 2; Graham Thomas, Graham Wm. Gray Wm. Pittſburgh; Glaſs Sarah, Pittſburgh; Gibſon Thomas, Gordon David, care of Wm. Algeo; Gib Alexander, Racoon; Gilmore George, Gallauher John, care of Mary Murphy; Gilfillan James, Glinn Charles, No Pittſburgh; Galbraith John, Galbraith Hugh, Johnſtone William.

H.

Hunter George, Verſailles townſhip, 2; Henderſon Robert, Pittſburgh; Hay John, Beaver; Hughes James, Hoover John, Hughes Thomas, Hamiltoſton Samuel, Hambelton Archibald, Helfrich Jacob, Huey Edward, Hicks Wm. Pittſburgh.

I.

Johnſon John, lieut. care of John Reed; Johnſon Charles, Johnſon Samuel, Johnſon Joſiah, Jones John, 2; Jones John, M'Kee's Port; Irwin David, Imbrie James, care of Wm. Cunningham, Irwin Chriſtopher.

K.

Knox Wm. Pittſburgh; King Robin, 2; Kilgan John, Kinkaid Michael, Kidd Robert, care of Thomas Thompſon, Kerr David, Kinzer Valentine, Kintner Tryon Jeremiah, King Georgetown.

L.

Lucas C. B. J. Laird James, Lloyd Iſaac, M'Kee's Port; Long David, Beaver creek; Logan Wm. Logan David.

M;

M'Pallard Andrew. M'Millan Wm. near M'Kee's Port, 2; M'Kee James, M'Fotrige George, Shenango, 2; Moorhead Wm. care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Connel James, M'Dill Hugh, Yough; M'Queſtion John, Maybury Richard, M'Collough Patrick, M'Auley Wm. Pittsrock; M'Gibbeny James, M'Elroy Mary, care of John Neſbit; M'Natten Daniel, Moore Wm, care of Wm. Steel; Morgan Charles, Croſky Henry, Robinſon's run; M'Guigan Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Morrow John and Wm. M'Inench James, Morton Wm, Robinſon's run; Matthews Charles, Murt, Patrick, care of mr. White, Pittſburgh; M'Nair Jennings 3; M'Phelemy Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; M'Clellan Wm. Nobleſburgh; M'Millen Thomas, Morriſon William, Martin Alexander, Elizabeth town; M'Creery Wm. M'Daniel, care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Collough James, Georgetown; Morriſon Wm. M'Sparin Duncan, Slippery rock; Mitchel James, care of Samuel M'Coid, 2; M'Quiſtion Street, M'Auley Cornelius, M'Elheny Elizabeth Morriſon James, Pittſburgh; Mercer Samuel, Pittſburgh; M'Grain Ebenezer, Pittſburgh, 3; Marlatte Moſes, M'Neal Jane, Pittſburgh; Mulholland Rody, Mortimer Wm. and John Shenango; M'Gennets Wm. Martin Hugh, Plumb townſhip.

N.

Neſbit Rebecca, Neely Benjamin, care of Andrew M'Intire.

P.

Potter Joſeph, care of rev. mr. Riddle, 2; Penny John, Piſmore Jeſſe, Eaſt Liberty; Patton John, Georgetown; Peterew Edward, care Robert Colhoun.

R.

Reed Wm. Reed John, on Allegheny; Reed Wm, Nobleſburgh; Reed Andrew, Reed Solomon, 2; Rogers Samuel, care of John Gormly; Rollins Anthony, Rathar John, Rippey Samuel, Rankan Wm. Elizabeth townſhip; Robinſon David, Yough; Richardſon Hugh, care of Hugh Sterling; Reniſon Joſeph, Ramſey James C. 2.

S.

Smallman Edward, Spears Andrew, Moon run; Springer Joſeph, Turtle creek; Stewart James, Sproul Robert, 2; Summers Elizabeth, Stump Mr. Stealy Jane, Simpſon Joſeph, care of John Irwin, 3; Small Wm. Shaw John, Pitt.

T.

Thompſon Samuel, care of John Heron, eſq. Thompſon Henry, Verſailles townſhip, 2; Trough Peter, Telly Hugh, Thompſon Thomas, Tod George, Eſq.

U.

Updegraff Abner, Pittſburgh.

W.

Wilſon Francis, 2; Wilſon John, St. Clair townſhip; Walker Thomas, Walker James, Wright Zadock, jun. Wilſon James, care of Rev. James Powers; Willock Francis, 2; Withrup John, Ware John, care of General Wilkins; Wolf Hegry, Wall Garret, Whiteſides James, Nobleſburgh; Wiggins Edward, Buffaloe creek.

Y.

Young John, carpenter; Yanket Michael.

Z.

Zeller John.

War Department,

NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the ſervice of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were conſumed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening laſt. Thoſe who deſire to be conſidered as candidates will ſee the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

The Printers in the diffe ent ſtates are requeſted to give this a place in their gazettes.

Glaſs Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a ſufficient number of the moſt approved European Glaſs-Manufacturers, and having on hand a large ſtock of the beſt materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleaſure of aſſuring the public, that window-glaſs of a ſuperior quality and of any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alſo be had, together with pocket flaſks pickling jars, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent. lower than articles of the ſame quality brought from any ſea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on ſale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,
or at the ſtore of PRATHER & SMILEY'S Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh. t.b.c.

January 20—1800.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the Ohio river, within four miles and a half of Georgetown, in September laſt, FOUR HOGS, three of them barrows, and one a ſow—the ſow is black, and appears to be of a large breed, the barrows ſpotted black and white, the marks are, a crop off the near ear, and an under bit out of the off ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and them away.

MICHAEL CHRISTLER.

December 20, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, and part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Water ſtreets, in the Borough of Pittſburgh. The Lot is 90 feet by 100. The ſubſcriber gives notice to his creditors that he intends to remove from this Borough, and would wiſh to ſettle all his affairs before his departure.*

MORDECAI M'LEOD.

Pittſburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE in Water ſtreet, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, with a Lot 90 feet by 100. The ſubſcriber informs his creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as ſoon as he can make ſale, and wiſhes to ſettle all his affairs before his departure.*

JOHN M'LEOD.

Pittſburgh, January 9, 1801.

TUITION.

ACCORDING *to a former notice the FRENCH SCHOOL is opened in the houſe of William Watſon, in Water ſtreet. The days of Tuition are every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, from noon until two o'clock, and from ſeven in the evening until nine, at the rate of Four Dollars a quarter. Private Leſſons may be had at any other time in the day either at the ſchool room or at any houſe in town, at Six Dollars a quarter.*

The School has been opened under many diſadvantages, particularly the want of a ſufficient number of ſcholars, but the Teacher hopes by his attention and deſire to accelerate the pupils in the knowledge of the French language that he will receive the patronage of all thoſe who are deſirous of having their children inſtructed in that uſeful language.

CHARLES BARBIER.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1801.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Returns his beſt thanks to his cuſtomers for the favours received, and has juſt to obſerve to them that he is now opening a large aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh—and amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, parſons grey, London brown, and the moſt faſhionable mixed 7-4 broadcloths.
Low priced plains and 6-4 cloths.
Plain, grey, and elaſtic ſtript coatings.
Half thicks, kerſeys, green baize, flannels, &c.
Large roſe blankets.
London ſtript, and a variety of fancy caſſimers.
Genoa fancy cord, velvets, corduroys, &c.
Black, blue, green, and purple calimancoes.
Black, blue, green, and purple taboreens.
Black, blue, green, and purple durants.
Black, white and ſalmon coloured gloves.
Books and Stationary.
Queensware and China
Hyſon, hyſon ſkin, ſouchong, and bohea teas.
Coffee, loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars.
Common groceries of every denomination.

Alſo, a quantity of Caſtings and Barr Iron, a regular ſupply of which will be kept up, with a view of accommodating merchants deſcending the Ohio.

Pittſburgh, January 8, 1801.

Waterford Reſerved Lands, and *IN and OUT LOTS of ſaid TOWN* FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April 1799, that a Book will be opened at Waterford on the 28th day of February 1801, for the Sale of all the Reſerved Land, laid out by virtue of ſaid act, adjoining the above Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One fifth part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid at the time of ſale to the Commiſſioner attending—one fifth part to the Receiver General of the Land Office, within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part within two years from the ſaid day, and the remaining two fifth parts at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. But no contract will be confirmed by ſaid Commiſſioner for fifteen days after the ſaid book ſhall be opened; and the higheſt price offered within that time will be accepted, provided, that no price offered will be accepted which contemplates paying a leſs ſum than Four Dollars per acre for Land of the firſt quality—Three Dollars per acre for Land of the ſecond quality, and Two Dollars per acre for Land of the third quality. The purchaſer at the time of ſale will receive a certificate of his name, the number, quality and quantity of acres, date of entry and amount of ſale, which certificate muſt be forwarded to the Secretary's Office within ſix months from its date, and no right or title in law or equity ſhall veſt in any perſon or perſons purchaſing as aforeſaid, unleſs he, ſhe or they ſhall within three years after the date of their reſpective purchaſes make an actual ſettlement thereon by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in one ſurvey, and erect on each lot or tract a meſſuage for the habitation of man, reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years following ſuch firſt ſettlement of the ſame, and in default of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement, the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall forfeit all payments made to the commonwealth, and no patent ſhall iſſue for any lot or tract of land ſold by virtue of the aforeſaid act of aſſembly, until ſatisfactory proof be made to the Governor of this Commonwealth of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement having been made as aforeſaid.

Notice is alſo further given, that on the 6th day of February 1801, a Book will be opened at Waterford, for the ſale of the In and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One third part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid at the time of ſale to the Commiſſioner attending when the entry of ſale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale—for the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payments of ſaid inſtalments to the ſaid Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid as aforeſaid.

JAMES NAYLOR,
Commiſſioner.

Waterford, December 20, 1800. 6w.

FOR SALE,

The following deſcribed Property, to wit.—

LOT No. 1943, Firſt Diſtrict of Donation Land, about 18 miles from M'Intoſh, 3 and a half miles from Col. Williams's Mills, and adjoining William Richey. The land is of the firſt quality.

Alſo, a two ſtory Dwelling Houſe, with a convenient Kitchen and an adjoining apartment of two rooms, well finiſhed, now occupied by Daniel Henderſon, built on Lot No. 76, in the Town of Waterford, well calculated for a Store and Tavern.

Alſo, a Griſt Mill, Saw Mill and Diſtillery with four Stills, all complete, on that never failing ſtream called Sugar creek, 15 miles from Franklin, 10 from Meadville, and one from French creek, with two or four hundred acres of land, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. The advantages ariſing from ſuch a property in a new and flouriſhing country muſt certainly meet the expectations of any perſon inclining to purchaſe. Superfine Flour will be taken in payment for the whole or any part of the above property. An indiſputable title will be given and the terms made known by applying to JOHN REED, in Pittſburgh, or to

HOLMES & HARRIOTT.

Crawford County, January 2, 1801.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,
ALSO,
Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have received a large and general aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices. Pittſburgh, November 6, 1800.

N. B. They have juſt received a handſome aſſortment of Pokers.

Alexander M'Laughlin,

HAVING determined to diſcontinue buſineſs in Pittſburgh the firſt day of March next, once more earneſtly requeſts thoſe indebted to him to make payment before that period. Delinquents may reſt aſſured the moſt ſummary method will be indiſcriminately adopted to enforce payment. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to preſent them that payment may be made.

Pittſburgh, December 23, 1800.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a uperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

Wanted Immediately,

FOUR *Journeymen TAILORS, who underſtand the various branches of the Buſineſs, to whom generous wages will be given—Alſo wanted, two Apprentices to the Taylor Trade—Lads between 14 and 15 years of age, will be taken on liberal terms. Apply to*

A. JAMISON.

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1800.

Juſt arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's, a quantity of excellent *FINE SALT.*

Pittſburgh, Sept. 10.

Fine Sewing, with Embroidery,

Grafting of Silk Stockings, and mending Lace, &c. will be executed at the Houſe next to Steel Semple's, Eſq. by a Gentlewoman ſolicits for the patronage of the Inhabitants of Pittſburgh.

Pittſburgh, December 10, 1800.

DESERTED

FROM Captain Biſſell's company, 1ſt Regt. of Infantry, deſcending the Ohio, to Scioto, on the 11th of December, 1800, JOHN CHARLTON, a private ſoldier, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, by trade a Blackſmith, born Albermarle county, Virginia. Whoever will deliver ſaid deſerter to any officer of the United States Army ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable expences.

MOSES HOOK, Lieut.

Limeſtone, December 14, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the encampment on the Ohio, from the 2d Regiment of Infantry, December 10th, 1800, JOHN BARNCRAFT and JOHN STEWART. Barncraft was born in the ſtate of Connecticut, Hartford county, aged 24 years, 5 feet 11 and an half inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, he is a ſtout built man. Stewart was born in the ſtate of Vermont, Thetford county, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 22 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion—the above mentioned Deſerters ars both dreſſed in complete uniform.

Any perſon or perſons apprehending the Deſerters and delivering them to Captain Peter Shoemaker, or lodging them ſecurely in any jail, ſo that they may be received by any officer of the United States army, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for each Deſerter reſpectively Ten Dollars, with reaſonable charges, to be paid by the United States.

PETER SHOEMAKER, Capt.
2d. U. S. Regt.

Terms of ſubſcription, &c. of this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of ſix months, if demanded.

Advertiſements, not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance thereof; thoſe exceeding a ſquare in proportion.

# of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, January 1, 1801.

A.

ANDERSON JAMES, Pittſburgh; Allſon George, Elizabth town; Allin John, Mt. un; Auld Robert, Pittſburgh; Atkinſon ander.

B.

rkley John, Pittſburgh; Bell Joſeph, care mes Sharp; Beggs Joſeph, Racoon; Beaty s, Barnett John, care of Andrew M'Far ; Beer Robert, Pittſburgh; Bonner Wm. of Wm. M'Cune; Brotherton Robert and ; Bailie Samuel, M'Kee's Fort; Bradford , Broadley James, Brouſer John, Beaver; ley Chriſtian, Elizabeth townſhip; Blair s, Blean John, Pitt townſhip, 3; Burgeſs . Pittſburgh; Brant George, Brown Thos. Samuel, Parkinſon's ferry; Bennet Wm. burgh, 2.

C.

mron Robert, care of J. Sturgeon; Carrel el, care of David Carnarhan; Carſon Richard Cooper Martin, Cheele Edward, Chamber , Cuſtard Jacob, Camp David, Clements cis, 2; Commyns William, Cochran Ann, gen Wm. Conrad Joſeph and Samuel, Coley cis, Corry Robert, Clark Joſeph, Vertailles hip; Craford John, Long run; Culberſon h, carpenter, 3; Corbley John, Clemens ers, Chartiers; Colwell Robert, Connel el, Yough.

D.

emſler Letty, Dunlap James, Pittſburgh. Dunlap John, Davilon John or Robert, care William Dunning; David Sarah, Conequeſ ; Daniel Joel, Donelly John, Delzell Geo. gh; Dailey John, Yough; Derry John, of Dunning M'Nair.

E.

lliot Thomas, care of Mark Deary; Elliot s Montour's run; Eaken John, Edgar m, Miller's run.

F.

owler Alexander, 3; Fulton Wm. Forbeſt mas, care of John Smur.

G.

Graham Wm. 2; Graham Thomas, Graham l, Gray Wm. Pittſburgh; Glaſs Sarah, ſburgh; Gibſon Thomas, Gordon David, of Wm. Algeo; Gib Alexander, Racoon; ſcorn George, Gallauher John, care of Mary phy; Gilfillan James, Glinn Charles, No burgh; Galbraith John, Galbraith Hugh, hrie William.

H.

nter George, Verſailles townſhip, 2; Hen ſon Robert, Pittſburgh; Hay John, Beaver; James, Hoover John, Hughes Thomas, ſton Samuel, Hambelton Archibald, Hel Jacob, Huey Edward, Hicks Wm. Pittſ gh.

I.

Johnſon John, Lieut. care of John Reed; nſon Charles, Johnſon Samuel, Johnſon Joſiah, John 2; Jones John, M'Kee's Port; Irwin , Lodrick James, care of Wm. Cunningham, n, Chriſtopher.

K.

Knox Wm. Pittſburgh; King Robin, 2; gan John, Kinkaid Michael, Kidd Robert, of Thomas Thompſon, Kerr David, Kinzer lentine, Kintner Tryon Jeremiah, King E. orgetown.

L.

Lucas C. B. J. Laird James, Lloyd Iſaac, Kee's Port; Long David, Beaver creek; gan Wm. Logan David.

M,

M'Farland Andrew. M'Millan Wm. near Kee's Port, 2; M'Kee James, M'Fotrige erge, Shenango, 2; Moorhead Wm. care of drew M'Intire; M'Connel James, M'Dill ugh, Yough; M'Queſtion John, Maybury Richard, M'Collough Patrick, M'Auley Wm. ſtrock; M'Gibbeny James, M'Elroy Mary, of John Neſbit; M'Natten Daniel, Moore n, care of Wm. Steel; Morgan Charles. M'Coſky Henry, Robinſon's run; M'Guigan trick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Mor n John and Wm. M'Intench James, Morton n, Robinſon's run; Matthews Charles, Murt, trick, care of mr. White, Pittſburgh; M'Nair nings 3; M'Phelemy Patrick, care of Alex der M'Laughlin; M'Clellan Wm. Noblet gh; M'Millen Thomas, Morriſon William, ſon Alexander, Elizabeth town; M'Creery m, M'[illegible], care of Andrew M'In e; M'Collough James, Georgetown; Morriſon 's M'Sparin Duncan, Slippery rock; Mitchel ne, care of Samuel M'Cord, 2; M'Quin ſtret, M'Auley Cornelius, M'Elheny Elizabeth rriſon James, Pittſburgh; Mercer Samuel, tſburgh; M'Grain Ebenezer, Pittſburgh, 3; Charlie Moſes, M'Neal Jane, Pittſburgh, dlefland Rody, Mortimer Wm. and John henango; M'Gennels Wm. Martin Hugh, unt townſhip.

N.

Neſbit Rebecca, Neely Benjamin, care of ndrew M'Intire.

P.

Potter Joſeph, care of rev. mr. Riddle, 2; my John, Pollmore Jeſſe, Eaſt Liberty; Pat John, Georgetown; Peterew Edward, care Robert Colhoon.

R.

Reed Wm. Reed John, on Allegheny; Reed n, Noblesburgh; Reed Andrew, Reed Solo on, 2; Rogers Samuel, care of John Gorm ; Rollins Anthony, Rathar John, Rippey Samuel, Rankan Wm. Elizabeth townſhip; Robinſon David, Yough; Richardſon Hugh, care of Hugh Sterling; Reniſon Joſeph, Ramſey James C. 2.

S.

Smallman Edward, Spears Andrew, moon run; Springer Joſeph, Turtle creek; Stewart James, Sproul Robert, 2; Summers Elizabeth, Stump mr. Stealy Jane, Simpſon Joſeph, care of John Irwin, 3; Small Wm. Shaw John, Pitt.

T.

Thompſon Samuel, care of John Heron, eſq. Thompſon Henry, Verſailles townſhip, 2; Trough Peter, Telly Hugh, Thompſon Thomas, Tod George, Eſq.

U.

Updegraff Abner, Pittſburgh.

W.

Wilſon Francis, 2; Wilſon John, St. Clair townſhip; Walker Thomas, Walker James, Wright Zadock, jun. Wilſon James, care of Rev. James Powers; Willock Francis, 2; Withrup John, Ware John, care of General Wilkins; Wolf Henry, Will Garret, Whiteſides James, Noblesburgh; Wiggins Edward, Buffaloe creek.

Y.

Young John, carpenter; Yanket Michael.

Z.

Zeller John.

War Department,

NOVEMBER 15, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the ſervice of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were conſumed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening laſt. Thoſe who deſire to be conſidered as candidates will ſee the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

The Printers in the diffe ent ſtates are requeſted to give this a place in their gazettes.

Glaſs Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a ſufficient number of the moſt approved European Glaſs Manufacturers, and having on hand a large ſtock of the beſt materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleaſure of aſſuring the public, that window-glaſs of a ſuperior quality and of any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alſo be had, together with pocket flaſks pickling jars, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent. lower than articles of the ſame quality brought from any ſea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on ſale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,
or at the ſtore of PRATHER & SMILEY'S Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh. t.b.r.c.

January 29—1800.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the Ohio river, within four miles and a half of Georgetown, in September laſt, FOUR HOGS, three of them barrows, and one a ſow—the ſow is black, and appears to be of a large breed, the barrows ſpotted black and white, the marks are, a crop off the near ear, and an under bit out of the off ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and them away.

MICHAEL CHRISTLER.

December 20, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, and part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Water ſtreets, in the Borough of Pittſburgh. The Lot is* 90 *feet by* 100. *The ſubſcriber gives notice to his creditors that he intends to remove from this Borough, and would wiſh to ſettle all his affairs before his departure.*

MORDECAI M'LEOD.

Pittſburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE in Water ſtreet, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, with a Lot* 90 *feet by* 100. *The ſubſcriber informs his creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as ſoon as he can make ſale, and wiſhes to ſettle all his affairs before his departure.*

JOHN M'LEOD.

Pittſburgh, January 9, 1801.

TUITION.

ACCORDING *to a former notice the FRENCH SCHOOL is opened in the houſe of William Watſon, in Water ſtreet. The days of Tuition are every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, from noon until two o'clock, and from ſeven in the evening until nine, at the rate of Four Dollars a quarter. Private Leſſons may be had at any other time in the day either at the ſchool room or at any houſe in town, at Six Dollars a quarter.*

The School has been opened under many diſadvantages, particularly the want of a ſufficient number of ſcholars, but the Teacher hopes by his attention and deſire to accelerate the pupils in the knowledge of the French language that he will receive the patronage of all thoſe who are deſirous of having their children inſtructed in that uſeful language.

CHARLES BARBIER.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1801.

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Hyſon, byſon ſkin, ſouchong, and bohea teas.
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Pittſburgh, January 8, 1801.

Waterford Reſerved Lands, and

IN and OUT LOTS of ſaid TOWN

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April 1799, that a Book will be opened at Waterford on the 28th day of February 1801, for the Sale of all the Reſerved Land, laid out by virtue of ſaid act, adjoining the above Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One fifth part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid at the time of ſale to the Commiſſioner attending—one fifth part to the Receiver General of the Land Office, within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part within two years from the ſaid day, and the remaining two fifth parts at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. But no contract will be confirmed by ſaid Commiſſioner for fifteen days after the ſaid book ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price offered within that time will be accepted, provided, that no price offered will be accepted which contemplates paying a leſs ſum than Four Dollars per acre for Land of the firſt quality—Three Dollars per acre for Land of the ſecond quality, and Two Dollars per acre for Land of the third quality. The purchaſer at the time of ſale will receive a certificate of his name, the number, quality and quantity of acres, date of entry and amount of ſale, which certificate muſt be forwarded to the Secretary's Office within ſix months from its date, and no right or title in law or equity ſhall veſt in any perſon or perſons purchaſing as aforeſaid, unleſs he, ſhe or they ſhall within three years after the date of their reſpective purchaſes make an actual ſettlement thereon by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in one ſurvey, and erect on each lot or tract a meſſuage for the habitation of man, reſide thereon for the ſpace of ſix years following their ſaid ſettlement, and in default of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement, the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall forfeit all payments made to the commonwealth, and no patent ſhall iſſue for any lot or tract of land ſold by virtue of the aforeſaid act of aſſembly, until ſatisfactory proof be made to the Governor of this Commonwealth of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement having been made as aforeſaid.

Notice is alſo further given,

that on the 16th day of February 1801, a Book will be opened at Waterford, for the ſale of the In and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One third part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid at the time of ſale to the Commiſſioner attending when the entry of ſale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale—for the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payments of ſaid inſtallments to the ſaid Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid as aforeſaid.

JAMES NAYLOR,
Commiſſioner.

Waterford, December 20, 1800. 6w.

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Crawford County, January 2, 1801.

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Pittſburgh, December 23, 1800.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

Wanted Immediately,

FOUR *Journeymen TAILORS, who underſtand the various branches of the Buſineſs, to whom generous wages will be given—Alſo two Apprentices to the Taylor Trade—Lads between* 14 *and* 15 *years of age, will be taken on liberal terms. Apply to*

A. JAMISON.

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1800.

Juſt arrived, and for SALE,

at James O'Hara's,
a quantity of excellent
FINE SALT.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

Fine Sewing, with Embroidery,

Grafting of Silk Stockings, and mending Lace, &c. will be executed at the Houſe next to Steel Semple's, Eſq. by a gentlewoman ſolicits for the patronage of the Inhabitants of Pittſburgh.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

DESERTED

FROM Captain Biſſell's company, 1ſt Regt. of Infantry, defending the Ohio, from Scioto, on the 11th of December, 1800, JOHN CHARLTON, a private ſoldier, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, by trade a Blackſmith, born Albermarle county, Virginia. Whoever will deliver ſaid deſerter to any officer of the United States Army, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable expences.

MOSES HOOK, Lieut.

Limeſtone, December 14, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the encampment on the Ohio, from the 2d Regiment of Infantry, December 10th, 1800, JOHN BARNCRAFT and JOHN STEWART. Barncraft was born in the ſtate of Connecticut, Hartford county, aged 24 years, 5 feet 11 and an half inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, he is a ſtout built man. Stewart was born in the ſtate of Vermont, Thetford county, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 22 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion—the above mentioned Deſerters are both dreſſed in complete uniform.

Any perſon or perſons apprehending the Deſerters and delivering them to Captain Peter Shoemaker, or lodging them ſecurely in any Jail, ſo that they may be received by any officer of the United States army, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for each Deſerter ſeparately Ten Dollers, with reaſonable charges, to be paid by the United States.

PETER SHOEMAKER, Captain
2d. U. S. Regt.

Terms of ſubſcription, &c. See this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of ſix months, if demanded.

Advertiſements, not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance of the ſame; thoſe exceeding a ſquare in proportion.